FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 MAY 1985

PLO-Jordan

During King Husayn's 31 May phone call to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to discuss the 29 May talks with the U.S. Administration, 'Arafat expressed his "great appreciation and complete satisfaction" with Husayn's stance, Amman radio reported. The radio cited Husayn as saying that political settlement must be based on the "UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338," but reported 'Arafat as referring only in general to "the UN resolutions."

Israel

Following President Reagan's talks with Jordan's King Husayn, Israel intends to request clarification on the "emerging change" in the U.S. position about an international conference on the Mideast, Jerusalem radio disclosed. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will be asked to raise this during his upcoming talks in Washington. However, the radio also reported that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres does not think there is any change in the U.S. position and that the issue of an international conference is an attempt to bypass direct negotiations.

The Tabah talks in Cairo ended with both sides reporting "no agreement in sight," Jerusalem radio observed. After meeting the visiting Israeli delegation to review the Egyptian-Israeli talks, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid maintained that "some progress had been made," speculating that the Egyptian delegation might complete the talks in Israel, MENA reported.

Iran-Iraq

The Iranian defense industry has developed some "innovation" to counter air raids against Iran, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared in comments related by IRNA. Expressing satisfaction with Iran's missile strength, Rafsanjani acknowledged that Iran uses a variety of missiles. As for the continued fighting, the Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by IRNA stated that Iraqi air raids on Hamedan and Esfahan failed to cause casualties or damage, and that Iran shelled 13 Iraqi cities in retaliation for Iraqi attacks. In another report, IRNA claimed Iranian artillery shelling caused an intensive fire at Iraq's Rafidian oil storage facilities. Meanwhile, the Iraqi military communique affirmed that its forces strafed Khark Island setting targets on fire, Voice of the Masses radio announced.

Lebanon

The IDF withdrew from the Marj 'Uyun barracks, and the areas of Bint Jubayl, Ibil al-Saqy, and Kafr Tibnit on 30 May, Voice of Lebanon radio announced, while Jerusalem radio observed that the IDF has only "small units" in the security strip which it continues to thin out with plans to "complete this task within a few days." Remarking on his talks in the Lebanese-Syrian summit, President Amin al-Jumayyil stated that the Syrian Army deployed in Lebanon, together with the Lebanese Army, can restore the peoples's confidence, according to Damascus press reports cited by the Voice of Lebanon radio. As for Israel's latest withdrawal, Al-Jumayyil asserted that an independent state cannot accept a "security strip." Meanwhile, fighting in and around the camps continued with Amal forces seizing the "last stronghold" at Al-Da'uq in the Sabra camp late evening, Beirut radio reported. The Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) assured the Palestinian camps that measures have been taken to guarantee their "military steadfastness," Voice of Lebanon radio claimed. The radio's sources also affirmed that the PNSF and the National Democratic Front led by Minister Walid Junblatt met in Damascus with Libyan Army Commander Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis and later with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Sudan

During his 4-day visit to Egypt, Sudanese Prime Minister and Minister of Irrigation and Waterpower Samuel Aru Bol met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian foreign minister, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, MENA disclosed 29 May. Topics under discussion included Egyptian-Sudanese relations and exploitation of Nile water. Meanwhile, SUNA related details of a memorandum by the General Federation of Sudanese Trade Unions to the Transitional Military Council which recounted "serious practices" against the organization by the Trade Union Alliance and the attorney general. The federation demanded that the Trade Union Alliance be disbanded and replaced by an independent national trade union movement, and also called for the dismissal of the attorney general for behavior conflicting with his professional duties by arresting federation trade unionists and planning to amend the trade union law. Responding to these demands, the attorney general in a press statement defended the arrests based on the unionists' links to the defunct regime, the agency added. In the south, the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) radio recounted two military operations by the SPLA on 29 May in which one army outpost near Bor was captured and enemy soldiers at another were killed and wounded.

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PLO Denies Involvement in Syrian Embassy Explosion

LD301643 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Rabat, 30 May (MAP) — The PLO Office in Rabat has issued a statement following the explosion in front of the residence of the Syrian ambassador in Rabat yesterday.

The statement said that the PLO office in Morocco would have denounced such crimes, which run contrary to Arab character and diplomacy, and which harm the dignity of fraternal Morocco, which has embraced us and granted us love and support that will remain registered in the annals of inter-Arab relations with letters of light, had it not been for the fact that a spokesman of the fraternal embassy pointed the finger of accusation at what he called "the 'Arafat clique," and blamed it for the incident.

In view of this accusation, we wish to point out the following:

1. It is illogical that a diplomatic car belonging to a member of the embassy would be found in front of the residence of the ambassador at such an early hour unless it was there from the preceding evening.

In this respect, we must say that we do not believe that the security of the Syrian Embassy, which has much experience with similar operations in Paris, Spain, and elsewhere, would allow a car to be left in the open directly in front of the ambassador's residence.

2. There is always a policeman stationed in front of the ambassador's residence and he would never allow anyone to approach any of the cars belonging to the embassy except if such a person were attached to the residence.

3. Perhaps this operation is only a prelude to some of the operations that these elements are planning to carry out, so that such operations would look as though they were in retaliation. Besides, the blowing up of the car in front of the ambassador's residence has a particular personal significance that cannot escape anyone.

4. The desecration of the sanctity of Moroccan territory by such a criminal action cannot be perpetrated by those whose cause is supported by the Moroccan king, government, and people and at a time when our camps in Lebanon are being exposed to massacre with the weapons and blessings of the Syrian regime.

5. We do not think it unlikely for this bloody regime to try to threaten Morocco with the transfer of violence to its secure territory in retaliation for Morocco's active diplomatic moves — moves carried out officially by Morocco and Libya for protecting the Palestinian revolution from liquidation and the Palestinian people from annihilation.

The PLO office's statement affirmed that the game being played by the perpetrators of the crime was naive and exposed and cannot fool anyone and will not succeed in diverting the eyes of the Moroccan people from seeing the actions that regime and its agents have been committing against our people and our strugglers.

PLO Official on 'Operations' Outside Refugee Camps

JN301831 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The Palestinian Liberation Front has announced that its fighters in Beirut have been carrying out operations outside the Palestinian refugee camps since Monday evening in an attempt to ease the pressure on residents of the besieged refugee camps after the Amal militias and forces of the 6th and 8th Brigades were forced to retreat from the perimeter of the refugee camps. Brother Abu al-'Abbas [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the PLO Executive Committee and assistant secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front, announced this decision in a press statement.

He said that all the front's fighters have been given direct orders to expand the defense permimeter of our people's masses and pursue the Amal and Lebanese Army elements. He added: We declare that our force will continue its confrontation and repulsion of Amal and Lebanese Army aggressive forces in order to thwart the conspiracy aimed at destorying the revolution and expelling our Palestinian masses from Lebanon.

Moreover, we will continue to confront the owners of suspect designs and those who stand behind them. Brother Abu al-'Abbas concluded his statement by saying: Our orders to all the front's fighters are clear and frank: We refuse to hand over our arms to any side whatsoever. We regard the security of the refugee camps to be a responsibility of the Palestinians to be carried out under the supervision of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

AL-BAYAN Notes Contacts Between Fatah, PFLP

GF301430 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 30 May 85 PP 1, 14

[Text] Tunis — Palestinian sources in Tunis have told *AL-BAYAN* that contacts have been made between the Fatah Command and Rasam Abu Sharif, senior official of the PFLP, in order to discuss joint Palestinian action in light of the attacks against [Palestinian] camps in Beirut by the militia of the Amal movement and the Lebanese 6th Brigade.

The sources stated that it has been decided that an official of Fatah will go to Algeria to meet with George Habash, PFLP secretary general. The sources hoped that the meeting — if it does occur — will be a sign for regaining Palestinian unity. At the same time, the sources added that Syrian authorities have asked Abu Mahir al-Yamani, one of the PFLP's leaders, to stay at home and to freeze his activities. Other sources have not confirmed this report.

A Palestinian official told *AL-BAYAN* that Sa'id Musa, alias Abu Musa, leader of the opposition movement inside Fatah, has moved his command from Damascus to Al-Biqa'. The official expected that his relations with Syria will further deteriorate. He said: It seems that Damascus has not forgotten its bad relations with Abu Musa in the past, despite the split which took place in Fatah and the events of Tripoli.

PLO Praises Statement on Camps by Iran's Montazeri

GF301930 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 May 85

["Text" of statement by PLO spokesman]

[Text] The Palestinian leadership highly values the principled stands which have been adopted by His Eminence Imam Ayatollah Montazeri of Iran regarding the sinful aggressions which are being perpetrated against the Palestinian camps in Beirut. His eminence considers the battles taking place between the Palestinian Muslims and a group of Shi'ites as a smear of shame for all Muslims, and that the aim of these battles is to create permanent hatred between the Lebanese people and the Palestinians who have been driven from their homeland.

This came during his eminence's meeting with a number of Lebanese ulema in the city of Qom in Iran on 28 May. Ayatollah Montazeri attributed the bloody events to what he described as the exploitation of the simplicity of the Shi'ites in Lebanon in order to cause this painful confrontation. Ayatollah Montazeri called upon the Shi'ites to repent their transgressions and threatened to consider them outside the ranks of Shi'ites if they do not immediately stop the shedding of blood and killing of Muslims in the name of the Shi'ites.

Ayatollah Montazeri denounced the attempt to disarm the camps. He said: This is a U.S.-Zionist plot aimed at freeing Lebanon from all armed forces except those of the Zionists and Phalangists, and that the disarmament of the Palestinians is an introduction for disarming the Shi'ites themselves. Ayatollah Montazeri expressed sorrow that this goal is being implemented by hands of individuals who do not know this fact. He also affirmed that those who want to fight Israel in southern Lebanon should be armed and that they are sent by God, and no one has the right to oppose the struggle against the Zionists.

PNC Speaker Returns to Amman After Tunis Meetings

JN310712 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 31 May 85 p 18

[Text] Amman — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and his accompanying delegation returned to Amman from Tunis yesterday after chairing the PLO Central Council meetings which convened there 26-29 May.

'Number of Zionists' Injured by Explosive Charge

JN301915 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] A military spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution Forces' General Command has stated the following:

One of our units operating inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, detonated a remote-controlled explosive charge in the center of Al-'Affulah, south of Nazareth, in northern occupied Palestine. A number of Zionists were either killed or wounded as a result of the explosion.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but did not mention its losses. It said that its forces were rushed to the scene of the operation, carried out an extensive search, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens.

GCC Official Warns of Plot Against Security

GF301710 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 30 May (WAKH) — Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) 'Abdallah Bisharah, warned Thursday against a design to destabilize the Gulf region and to blackmail its people.

Commenting on the malicious attack on the motorcade of his highness the amir last Saturday, Bisharah said in an interview with the daily *AL-SIYASAH* that the incident "has exposed the size of the dangers posed against the region," and warned that "there is a design to undermine the security of the Gulf and to harm the internal stability of the Gulf countries and to launch a frenzied blackmail campaign against its peoples."

He said "the attack on his highness the amir's motorcade could not be interpreted as a single act directed against the amir of Kuwait but the criminal action was a conspiracy against the security of the region, therefore the countries of the Gulf within the framework of the GCC have to work together to dismantle terrorism then eliminate it from its roots."

He called for "determining the exporters of terrorism and those who plan its operations so that it can be contained while in the cradle."

He affirmed that the six member states of the GCC are aware of this design and are working to collectively confront waves of terrorism.

BAHRAIN

Iranian Official, Delegation Arrive in Manama

GF292015 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1955 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Manama, 29 May (WAKH) — 'Ali Shams Ardakani, the Iranian foreign minister's adviser, arrived in Manama from Doha today leading a delegation on a visit to the State of Bahrain within a tour of a number of the region's states.

During the visit the Iranian official will convey a message to Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubrak Al Khalifah from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Meet With Foreign Minister

GF301144 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Manama, 30 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister, met here today with an Iranian delegation led by 'Ali Shams Ardakani, an Iranian Foreign Ministry adviser.

The Iranian official delivered to Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah a written message from Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati on the region's current issues.

The Iranian delegation arrived in Manama last night on its current tour of a number of countries in the Arab Gulf countries.

KUWAIT

20 Detained in Investigation of Attack on Amir

GF301154 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The GCC secretary general has called on citizens to be vigilant and to preserve Gulf security and stability. Denunciation and condemnation are not enough to reply to the abortive assassination attempt against his highness the amir of Kuwait on 25 May, he said. This incident will only increase cohesion among Gulf forces, he added.

Kuwaiti press sources said today that the Kuwaiti security authorities have detained about 20 people for their links with the act of aggression against the Kuwaiti amir on 25 May.

The newspaper *AL-QABAS* said three detainees have admitted their direct involvement in the incident and that they took part in fixing the car which was used in the attack against the Kuwaiti amir's motorcade. The newspaper said that it attributed this information to security sources very close to the security committee which is investigating the case.

The newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* quoted Kuwaiti parliamentary sources as saying that it is expected that a secret joint session between the National Assembly and the government will be held during the next week to be briefed on the latest security developments and the results of the investigation relating to the aggression against the Kuwaiti amir's procession and the parties behind the incident.

AL-SIYASAH Urges Stricter Security Measures

GF301704 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 May (WAKH) — "Kuwait has the ability to ensure its security. However, the government appears to lack desire to implement measures geared towards that end," according to the Kuwait daily *AL-SIYASAH*.

"Controlling security is easy once we (the government and people) make the decision (to do so)," it commented in Thursday's editorial. And in light of Saturday's assassination attempt on H.H. the amir, the country must take steps in that direction it added. It pointed out that the sources of terrorism were known. Therefore it would not be difficult to control the movements of possible terrorists and restrict their access into the country.

"Such procedures are necessary and they succeed in protecting the security of countries," it added.

"It is time this country enjoyed a period of stability and calm. It has been a target for terror for the past six years.

"The stability of the country is a target for terrorists: The social structure is a target for those who call for sectarianism; and the economy and political security are also targets," the paper stressed.

However, "stability will not be difficult to achieve if we decide that is what we want," it concluded.

QATAR

Agreement to League Emergency Meeting Announced

GF301838 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Tunis, 30 May (WAKH) — The State of Qatar announced today its agreement on convening an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council in response to the PLO's request to review the current events in the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

'Ali Husayn Muftah, Qatari ambassador to Tunis and Qatar's permanent envoy to the Arab League, today delivered an official memorandum in this regard to the Arab League General Secretariat.

Hence, Qatar becomes the sixth country to agree to this invitation, along with Jordan, Iraq, Tunis, Algeria, and Palestine.

SAUDI ARABIA

Shaykh Yamani Interviewed on Oil Prices

PM301405 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 May 85 p 4

[Interview with Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani by Dr Muhammad Mahmud Shams in Al-Ta'if on 23 May]

[Excerpts] [Shams] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom's strength in the world oil market depends on several economic factors most important of which are:

1. The low production cost of Saudi oil;

2. The vastness of the Saudi oil reserve which is around 160 billion barrels;

3. The high productivity of the Saudi oil wells which ranges between 10 and 12 million barrels per day.

Can the Saudi Arabian Kingdom use the three factors in the world market in order to exercise monopoly power with the aim of bringing pressure to bear on OPEC countries so as to fix the prices and oil production?

[Yamani] The Kingdom has the economic strength in the world oil market that makes it possible to exercise tremendous monopoly power. Thank God, in this generous land we enjoy the vastest oil reserve in the world with the least production cost, yet our policy believes in consultations among OPEC countries for the sake of the cohesiveness of the organization and for preserving its strength in the world market.

There is no doubt that the burden of maintaining certain prices and a certain production level for oil primarily falls on the Kingdom because it plays the role of a safety valve with regard to balancing demand with supply. If supply exceeds demand the prices will go down and if demand is more than supply then prices will go up. The Kingdom's role is that of a regulator in this economic operation which requires balancing supply with demand in order to obtain the ideal price in the world market. This is in addition to other factors concerning oil as a strategic commodity that is greatly different in its economics from other commodities. Therefore the matter calls for great care and insight before making decisions.

[Shams] I believe that OPEC's recent decisions were aimed at reducing production in order to maintian prices, which in economic science we call the policy of supply or the supply side, whereas the demand side, which is gradually and continuously reducing, is being ignored by OPEC. The high oil prices since 1973 have led to a great economizing in oil consumption in the industrial countries and to encouraging the search for alternatives such as natural gas, coal, nuclear power, and so forth. This is in addition to the fact that the increase in oil prices has led to oil discoveries outside the OPEC area sufficient to meet the high production cost. What is Shaykh Yamani's view in maintaining this policy that ignores the demand side?

[Yamani] I would like to tell you that the Arab Gulf region will play a major economic role in the world market during the coming few years.

The golden age of Arab oil was not in the seventies but will be during the nineties of this century. Oil fields of many of the oil producing countries both inside and outside OPEC will run out at the beginning of the next decade and, as a result, doors will be wide open for the Arab Gulf countries to play a major role in the oil market in view of their vast oil reserves and high production capacity. Therefore the Gulf countries had to pursue a calm policy free from instantaneous reactions. Let those exporting countries that wish to increase their production in order to flood the market enjoy themselves for a short time, after which their reserves will run out and we will have the world market for ourselves for many long years.

Oil will remain the principal source of energy in the industrial countries for many years to come. The world could suffer an energy crisis within a short time if this precious source is not preserved. The Arab Gulf area will have worldwide economic importance in view of the accumulation of oil reserves in it. I have read in many American and European newspapers that the Western countries are facing many problems in obtaining oil in view of the imminent exhaustion of their oil fields.

[Shams] The Soviet Union is making many attempts to weaken OPEC's strength by dumping oil in the Western markets which, naturally, leads to a reduction of OPEC's share of the world market.

[Yamani] The Soviet Union's economic situation is very bad; it depends on oil and natural gas exports to the Western countries in order to cover 73 percent of its hard currency requirements. Therefore exporting energy is an important thing for the Soviet treasury, yet the Soviets at present are experiencing great technical difficulties in their oil fields as a result of the continuing

increase in production which in turn leads to gradual decrease of Soviet reserves.

Therefore we can include the Soviet Union among those countries whose oil wells will run out in the coming few years. This is in addition to the fact that the Soviet Union does not have the technical expertise and know-how to maintain the technical efficiency of the oil wells. Increasing atmospheric pressure in the oil fields is an important technical matter. If the technical ability to maintain a suitable pressure inside the oil wells is not available then these wells will run out.

[Shams] In the past few months OPEC hired the services of a Dutch company to monitor oil production and prices in OPEC member-states in order to avoid violations in complying with OPEC rules. What are the difficulties this company will face in acting as monitor of the OPEC states' behavior and will the Dutch company leak such important information to the oil consuming countries?

[Yamani] There have been some difficulties in this regard and for this reason some OPEC states have refused to comply with the Dutch company's instructions on the grounds that this is contrary to these countries' independence in running their own affairs. But now all OPEC countries have agreed to show all their papers and provide this company with all the necessary information to monitor production and prices.

With regard to the Dutch company leaking this information to the consuming countries, this is quite unlikely in view of the harm that this will cause to the company's reputation. This is an international company and is keen on carrying out its work with honesty so as to attract clients.

[Shams] Some observers in the oil market have accused the Saudi Arabian Kingdom of running a flotilla of oil tankers that does the rounds of the world oil markets with the aim of increasing production beyond the share agreed upon by OPEC. What is your opinion of these accusations?

[Yamani] The existence of flotilla of oil tankers in the ocean is true and is also known to OPEC countries. We do not operate secretly. But the main reason for the existence of this flotilla is that the Saudi wells are known to pump oil accompanied by natural gas. Natural gas cannot be extracted without oil extraction. We need to extract natural gas to supply our factories with this important raw material. We do not use a flotilla of oil tankers in order to increase our share beyond the share agreed upon or to flood the world market.

[Shams] The recent OPEC meeting was characterized by heated discussion because of disagreement among member-states over price differences between heavy oil and light oil. Why is there this disagreement and can you comment on what happened?

[Yamani] I am very glad, doctor, that you have raised this important question as to what the crux of the disagreement among the member states is. The price of heavy oil went up because of certain pressures by some of the member-states such as Algeria and Libya. The price went up from $26 per barrel to $26.50 per barrel for heavy oil despite our objection to this. But the time has come to reduce the price of heavy oil because of the reduction in demand for fuel oil and, consequently, a reduction in its value. Therefore, the price of heavy oil must come down. This, of course, requires another discussion with the member-states.

With regard to light oil, it must maintain its present price because of the high demand for its by-products.

Somali Defense Minister Departs Jeddah 30 May

GF301400 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1335 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 30 May (SPA) — Lieutenant General Mohamed 'Ali Samantar, Somali first vice president and defense minister, and the delegation accompanying him, left Jeddah today following a visit to the Kingdom during which he performed minor pilgrimage.

He was seen off at the airport by a representative of royal protocol and the Somali ambassador to the Kingdom.

Commentary Views Syrian-Lebanese Leaders' Meeting

LD302145 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 May 85

[Commentary by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The Syrian and Lebanese presidents have met in Damascus amid encouraging signs of their determination to take a unified stand in dealing with the Lebanese situation by halting the current fighting between Palestinians and the Amal movement.

Last night's meeting in Damascus between the Syrian and Lebanese presidents acquires special importance due to the explosive situation in the Lebanese arena resulting from the fighting between the Amal movement and the Palestinians in the Lebanese capital, Beirut; this has led to hundreds of killed and wounded in the worst confrontation of its kind between the two sides. The fighting was received with utmost disgust in the Arab capital because the lives and military hardware being squandered in the battle among brothers should have been saved and protected by all for use in the field of the true battle that the Palestinians and the Lebanese are fighting — for the sake of the liberation and defense of their lands against their true enemies.

It is evident from the events of the past few days that claimed the lives of women, children, and aged that the tragedy has reached its climax — a tragedy that is the work of some who were, in fact, fighting among themselves — because the outcome of the clashes can only mean gains which the Israeli enemy secures without going into any trouble.

In the turmoil of this tragic situation for Palestinians and the Lebanese alike who are living in Lebanon, and taking into consideration the reasons, causes, and motives, it is not easy to blame any particular side for confronting the other. This is because the margins each of the two sides had set for discussion were too narrow to allow logic and reason to prevail over the

motives of evil that led to the taking up of arms and made brother kill brother, and eventually led both to common loss. For confrontation with oneself cannot end with victors and vanquished, but loss and nothing but loss for the efforts in confronting the enemy. The most powerful and most effective means of destruction are those which man detonates against himself. What is happening among the brothers in Lebanon is nothing but self-destruction.

Whatever pretexts and justifications are put forward, they cannot hold up in the face of the imperative defense of the one destiny because the infliction of harm on Lebanon will not harm the Lebanese alone or the Palestinians alone, but will harm all those who live in Lebanon, particularly when the gravest outcome would be the squandering of Arab capabilities in general. For what is happening on the Lebanese arena cannot be isolated from the Arab confrontation with the common enemy.

In view of all this, the finding of a decisive and quick solution for what is happening in Lebanon constitutes in fact a basic factor in the bolstering of the Arab confrontation against the growing challenges.

PDRY

Deputy Planning Minister Meets DPRK Delegation

GF301738 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Brother Ja'far Hamid Muhammad, deputy minister of planning for the affairs of sectors, today met at his office the DPRK economic delegation led by the DPRK minister of external economic affairs.

During the meeting, they discussed the economic treaty signed between the two countries and what has been achieved concerning participation by the DPRK in several economic fields in our country, foremost of which are the sports complex and the new residential unit projects.

It is worth noting that an industrial protocol will be signed by the Industry Ministry and there will be a discussion on constructing a joint company in the field of cotton plantation.

PLO Organizations in Aden Protest Beirut Massacres

GF310720 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Palestinian popular organizations and Arab liberation movements, progressive parties, and youth and student movements in Aden have organized a march to protest against the bloody massacres in the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

The march headed toward the PLO office where a solidarity rally was held and speeches were given by leaders of national liberation movements, progressive parties, and the Palestinian revolution. Also an appeal was made by the Palestinian forces and organizations in Aden to the Arab leaders and governments.

YAR

Joint PDRY-YAR Delegation Returns From Syria

GF301304 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Brothers Dr Husayn al-'Amri, minister of education; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister in the southern part of the homeland, returned to Sanaa today from Damascus. They delivered a message from Brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress; and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, to Syrian President Hafiz al-'Asad dealing with the intensification of efforts to end the bloodshed in Lebanon between the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers. In a joint statement to SABA' news agency, Brothers al-'Amri and Al-Dali said that they delivered the message to Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president. The message expressed the viewpoint of the two countries and the anxiety of the two presidents at the fighting and bloodshed taking place in Beirut within the ranks of the Lebanese and Palestinian forces. They remarked that if this bloodshed does not stop, it will lead to serious consequences and undermine the victories that have been achieved in the Lebanese arena, which have led to the repulsion of Zionist occupation.

Brothers al-'Amri and Al-Dali said that the message also expressed the concern of the two countries and presidents of the importance to end the fighting, and called upon fraternal Syria and the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers to exert further efforts to end this bloodshed. They indicated that they found much responsiveness to the joint Yemeni initiative. They expressed the hope that the next few days will witness positive results to end the fighting. In conclusion, they said that they are carrying a reply message to the two brother leaders, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They were received by Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; Brother Muhammad al-'Ammari, director of the Unity Affairs Office; and a number of officials.

Received by President

GF301740 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received Brothers Dr Husayn al-'Amri, minister of education; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister in the southern part of the homeland, following their return from the mission to Damascus. They conveyed a joint message from the presidents of the two parts of the homeland to President Hafiz al-'Asad. They presented a detailed report on the results of their visit to Damascus, which the Yemeni Supreme Council charged them to carry out. Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs, attended the meeting.

Mubarak Receives U.S. Congressional Delegation

NC301037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — At Al-'Urubah Presidential Palace this morning, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and his delegation. Attending the meeting were Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes.

Senator Lugar said that his meeting with President Mubarak was extremely good, adding that President Mubarak has praised the relations of friendship between Egypt and the United States.

Continuing his statement, made following the meeting, Senator Lugar said that the talks dealt with the Middle East peace process, the outcome of President Mubarak's talks with King Husayn, and with King Husayn's talks with President Reagan. He noted that the talks also touched on the Foreign Relations Committee's efforts to increase U.S. economic aid to Egypt by $500 million.

Lugar Departs for Morocco

NC311041 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — U.S. Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, left Cairo for Morocco this morning with his delegation following a 2-day visit to Egypt.

During its stay in Cairo, the U.S. delegation met with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Discussions involved the situation in the Middle East, topics related to the need for peace there, and means of bolstering bilateral relations.

The U.S. delegation was seen off at the airport by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes.

Mubarak Receives Cable From Castro on Africa Day

NC301518 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the following congratulatory cable from Fidel Castro, chairman of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, on the occasion of Africa Day and the 22d anniversary of the establishment of the OAU:

On behalf of the people and government of the Republic of Cuba, I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to you and to the government and people of Egypt on the occasion of Africa Day and the 22d anniversary of the establishment of the OAU. On this occasion, I am happy to inform you of our renewed solidarity with the people of Namibia, who are fighting to regain their independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative, and with the people of South Africa, who are fighting against the apartheid regime.

I would also like to tell you that we support the efforts being made by African states to overcome the economic difficulties left behind by imperialism. The international economic crisis is the result of foreign debts and the drought, which has affected many parts of Africa.

Talks With Israel, U.S. on Border Issues Resume

NC301029 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The tripartite talks involving Egypt, the United States, and Israel began this morning. The three delegations will discuss border problems between Egypt and Israel, including the Tabah issue. The Egyptian delegation is headed by 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister; the Israeli delegation is led by Avraham Tamir, director of the prime minister's office; and the U.S. delegation by George Sherman, director of the Legal Department at the Department of State [title as heard]. The delegations will complete the discussions on the means to solve border disputes between Egypt and Israel.

'Progress' Noted in Talks

NC301609 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid repeated Egypt's firm position on the Tabah problem to the Israeli delegation currently visiting Cairo. According to that position, this problem should be referred to international arbitration.

During his 90-minute meeting with the Israeli delegation today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid also affirmed Egypt's position on all outstanding bilateral issues.

After his meeting with the delegation, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that they discussed pending bilateral issues and problems. He said: We reviewed the results of the Egyptian-Israeli talks that are taking place at the MENA House Hotel. We believe some progress has been made, and there are a number of issues that the two delegations will discuss. We hope there will be an opportunity for additional talks that will allow us to complete our discussion of all issues.

He described the atmosphere at the talks as frank and cordial. He noted that the Egyptian delegation might go to Israel to complete the talks. This possibility will be discussed later. As you can see, he said, we are still talking.

Israeli Delegation Departs

NC310624 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the talks on Tabah left Cairo this morning. The delegation was led by Avraham Tamir, director of the Israeli prime minister's office.

A responsible source in the Egyptian delegation that participated in the talks said that the two delegations aired their views on the

issues that were slated for discussion. These issues included bilateral relations and the resolution of the Tabah problem. The source added that each delegation will submit a report to its own government and that the date and venue of the next round of talks will be set in light of these reports.

Security Council Meeting on Palestinians Requested
NC301430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stated that Egypt has asked for a special UN Security Council session to discuss the situation of the Palestinian refugees in the camps, UN responsibility for safeguarding the Palestinian refugees, and the role of the UN forces in Lebanon as one of the means to protect the Palestinians — a matter that requires a Security Council resolution. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he has asked Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, head of the Egyptian permanent delegation at the United Nations, to make the necessary contacts in this regard.

Consultations are currently taking place in New York among the delegates of the Security Council member-states on this subject. The date for a special Security Council session will be decided in light of these consultations and their results. Egyptian diplomatic activity is taking place within the framework of Jordanian and French moves in this regard, which Egypt welcomes.

Joint Communique Issued After Beninese Visit
NC301343 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — Egypt and Benin have emphasized that a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem must be based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, and on Israel's evacuation from all Arab territories occupied in June 1967, including Arab Jerusalem. The two countries expressed profound concern for the exacerbation of the fighting in Lebanon and for the attacks on the Palestinian camps. They issued an appeal for an immediate end to the fighting in Lebanon as a first step toward achieving national unity among all factions. This came in a joint Egyptian-Beninese communique signed today by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Affo on the occasion of the Beninese foreign minister's official visit to Egypt from 27 to 31 May at the invitation of Dr Ghali.

The following is the text of the communique:

At the invitation of Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Affo paid an official visit to Egypt from 27 to 31 May. During the visit Affo was accompanied by a ranking delegation comprising (Edmond Tozo), director of the African desk at the Beninese Foreign Ministry, and (Sanya Valilyo), director of the Arab desk at the Foreign Ministry. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, headed the Egyptian delegation to the talks, which also included Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African desk at the Foreign Ministry.

During the visit, the two sides reiterated their determination to promote bilateral relations of friendship to consolidate the exemplary nature of the ties of solidarity between the two states.

On this occasion, the heads of the two delegations signed agreements for economic cooperation and the establishment of a higher joint committee for bilateral cooperation.

The Beninese foreign minister held a series of meetings with Dr Butrus Ghali in which members of the two delegations took part. All aspects of the brotherly cooperation between Benin and Egypt were reviewed during these meetings.

The meetings resulted in a full identity of views on all issues discussed. The need for strengthening and promoting bilateral cooperation was also affirmed. The two sides expressed their mutual desire to exert all efforts to strengthen and diversify this cooperation to reach the level of the special political relations between the two countries.

The two sides reviewed the situation on the (?African) Continent and international issues, affirming their adherence to the OAU and its charter. The two sides expressed their conviction that the OAU is considered an indispensible framework for consultations and a distinctive means for cooperation among African states.

On the basis of this spirit, the two sides expressed their desire to work toward ensuring the success of the economic summit conference of the OAU heads of state and government which will be held in Addis Ababa in July.

The two sides announced their intention to continue their endeavor to achieve stability in all parts of Africa. They reaffirmed their conviction that in order to achieve this objective it is necessary to respect the principles of the OAU Charter, particularly those principles concerning respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and noninterference in their internal affairs.

Both parties emphasized the importance of solving those problems that cause tension on the African Continent through dialogue and negotiations. This will help preserve the continent's strength and unity in the face of attempts at foreign intervention and destabilization.

As for the situation in Chad, both sides reaffirmed their support for ongoing efforts to achieve national reconciliation among the brothers of Chad. This will allow that state to enjoy peace, stability, and unity under the aegis of independence and territorial integrity free of foreign interference.

Both sides reviewed the situation in the Western Sahara. They highlighted the need for commitment to the implementation of the relevant OAU summit conference resolutions. This is particularly true of those issued by the Nairobi and Addis Ababa summits with the goal of achieving a just and peaceful solution to this dispute.

The two sides also reviewed the situation in South Africa. They declared that the establishment of a lasting regional peace demands independence for Namibia in accordance with Security

Council Resolution 435 of 1978, and the elimination of the apartheid system and the policy of racial segregation in South Africa. This will allow that society to be based on justice, freedom, democracy, and respect for human rights.

In this regard, both sides strongly condemned the recent decision by the racist Pretoria government to set up a puppet government in Namibia. They expressed their satisfaction with the important and positive results of the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, which was held in New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985. They were especialiy pleased with the steps taken to establish a unified strategy to speed up the Namibian people's achievement of national independence.

Both sides renewed their commitment to the principles of nonalignment and the need to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement at the international level. They underscored the importance they attach to the nonaligned ministerial conference, which will be held in Luanda, Angola, in September 1985.

On the situation in the Middle East, the two sides emphasized that a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue should be based on recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, and on Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied since 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

Benin congratulated Egypt on its efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace based on the realization of the Palestinian people's national rights. Both sides also expressed their conviction that the agreement signed on 11 February 1985 for coordinated action by Jordan and the PLO is a positive step on the road to the achievement of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Both sides emphasized their commitment to and support of Arab-African cooperation. This is due to its importance to the Arabs and the Africans, who are bound by a common history, culture, and hopes for a brighter future.

In his own name and on behalf of his accompanying delegation, Frederic Affo expressed profound thanks to Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, for the warm and fraternal reception accorded the Beninese delegation during its visit.

Frederic Affo extended an official invitation to Dr Butrus Ghali to visit Benin. The minister of state for foreign affairs accepted the invitation with gratitude. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Beninese Minister Departs

NC310919 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Affo left Cairo this morning following a 3-day visit during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. In a statement to our correspondent, Affo praised the outcome of his talks in Cairo, which dealt with strengthening bilateral relations in the various spheres.

Agriculture Minister Receives USSR Deputy Minister

NC301416 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security, today received Mr Lysenko, Soviet deputy minister of the fish industry, who is currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov; Dr Yahyah [surname indistinct], chairman of the Fish Wealth Authority; and the delegation accompanying the Soviet deputy minister. The two sides discussed the development of bilateral cooperation in the fish industry, fishing in territorial waters, and the development of fish farms. It was decided to send 10 fish industry employees to the Soviet Union to earn doctorate degrees in the fish industry field. This is in addition to a number of training scholarshaips to be granted by the Soviet Union. Fish industry experts from both countries will also exchange visits.

'Ali, Iraqi Charge Review Bilateral Agreements

NC301612 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today received Samir al-Najm, Iraqi charge d'affaires in Cairo. They discussed developments in the Gulf war. They also reviewed agreements signed between Egypt and Iraq. The Iraqi charge d'affaires expressed his country's desire to conclude a comprehensive agreement for bilateral cooperation in various economic, commercial, technical, and cultural fields.

Further on Attempted Bombing at U.S. Embassy

Interior Minister Remarks

NC302145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has stated that intensive contacts are underway with the Italian authorities to obtain full information about a Libyan terrorist named Khalaf. It was in Khalaf's shop in Milan that attempts were made to recruit Jordanian citizen Ibrahim Abu Ghazi to carry out the terrorist operation to bomb the American Embassy in Cairo. In a statement to *AL-AHRAM*'s Friday issue, which gives complete details of the operation for the first time, the interior minister said that the operation was planned in Damascus. All the stages of the operation were conducted by Syrian terrorists who deal with Libyan intelligence. The Egyptian security organs had been following and monitoring all movements and contacts since November.

Rushdi said that the plan was changed several times and that the quantity of explosives to be used in the bombing was reduced from 750 to 320 kilograms to enable the perpetrators to conceal them in automobile tires which were subsequently seized at Alexandria port. Egyptian security organs linked the training of Abu Ghazi to bombing operations in a special camp in a suburb of Damascus. All of his telephone calls were recorded, part of them on instructions from Cairo.

Arrest Warrant Issued

PM300835 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 26 May 85 pp 1,11

[Unattributed report: "The Prosecution Orders Arrest of Seven People Who Were Behind the Attempt To Blow Up the U.S. Embassy"]

[Excerpt] Supreme State Security Attorney General Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi has impounded the car caught in connection with the plot to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Cairo. He also ordered the arrest of seven people living abroad.

They are: Sa'id Musa Maragha — Abu Musa — who is the leader of the Palestinian dissident movement that made arrangements for the abortive attempt; the operation's mastermind Yusuf Shadid; (trainers) Abu Faris, Abu Khalid, Abu Jihad, and Abu Nidal; and Libyan intelligence man Khalaf who is living in Milan, Italy.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,850

JN301751 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 May 85

[Communique No 1,850 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It is God's blessing indeed in this blessed month that our beloved country enjoys wellbeing, victory, and glory. This is the most splendid reward for you, O Iraqis, because you have legal rights which you are defending, because you are struggling for the sake of heavenly values and human happiness, security, and dignity, and because you have called for peace, not out of weakness or inability, but you suppressed your anger, enjoined what is right, and forbade what is wrong. As for your enemies, the curse of God and the indignation of all people have descended on them for the crimes they perpetrated. Today they are tasting the bitterness of agony at the hands of your sons, the builders and defenders of life.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday and today:

1. The ignorant Khomeyniites imagined that Khark Island with its distant location and defenses could be kept aloof from Iraq's strong arm. However, the valiant air eagles disappointed the criminal enemies when they set out today with the determination of men to place the island under their destructive strikes. At 1030 [0630 GMT] today they managed to penetrate the island's defenses and strafed their targets with concentrated fire.

After setting these targets on fire, they returned to base safely and triumphantly, confirming to the entire world that no target in Iran is aloof from Iraq's violent blows. We hope the Iranian rulers will learn a lesson from this warning strike. Let it be a lesson for them and proof of Iraq's ability to destroy Khark's installations.

2. In implementation of the Iraqi people's decision to continue strikes against selected targets deep inside Iran until the despotic clique returns to the sound path and yield to the call for peace, our aircraft carried out the following combat missions.

A. In order to deprive the devils of Qom and Tehran of exploiting oil resources in committing aggression against our people and in sowing anarchy and subversion, our bold Air Force carried out a successful raid on a very large maritime target at 0200 today [2200 GMT on 29 May], hitting it accurately and effectively near Khark Island.

B. At 2230 yesterday, the valiant Air Force eagles carried out a destructive raid on the dens of the devils in their capital, Tehran.

C. At 1915 today our aircraft carried out a crushing and devastating raid on selected targets in the city of Hamadan.

D. At 1615 today, our aircraft delivered a crushing strike to the city of Esfahan. After carrying out these heroic missions, the Air Force eagles returned with their aircraft both safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

3. The helicopter gunship cavaliers are daily pursuing the remnants of the defeated and despotic clique, inflicting destruction on the enemy forces and massive losses on their equipment. They managed to destroy nine enemy boats, four infantry positions, two troop assembly points, and one medium machinegun in the East Tigris sector. The helicopter heroes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. One of our forward units in the northern sector ambushed enemy personnel. In a daring operation, our men managed to capture one soldier and kill another. They returned safely to base.

Elsewhere in the same sector, two personnel shelters and one observation post were destroyed.

5. Several of our forward units' formations delivered continuous strikes with artillery and other weapons against the enemy artillery and mortars and some fortified targets in the East Basra sector.

As a result of these effective strikes, two enemy infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed, one hardware stockpile was set on fire, one excavator was damaged, and the enemy guns were silenced.

6. Our forward units opened fire on the enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the central sector, destroying one personnel shelter. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from it.

They also damaged two enemy vehicles, set one hardware stockpile on fire, and destroyed one observation post and one medium machine gun emplacement.

7. Using artillery, some of our forward units engaged enemy positions and troop movements in the Maysan sector, killing five and wounding others. An ambulance was seen evacuating the enemy losses.

8. Fleeing the oppression of the despotic clique in Iran, new groups of Iranian military sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

9. The despotic clique's long-range artillery shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Badrah, Zurbatiyah, Shandri, and Halabjah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 May 1985

Bombed Khark Targets Pictured

JN301913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (INA) — Baghdad television tonight screened pictures of the targets Iraqi fighter planes raided on Khark Island this morning.

Heavy columns of smoke were seen billowing from the targets, as photographed by Iraqi aircraft.

A military spokesman had earlier announced that Iraqi fighter planes pounded Khark Island at 1030 today and poured deadly thunderbolts down on it after penetrating its defenses.

Planes Attack Three Cities

JN311425 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1405 GMT 31 May 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqi people's decision to destroy the dens of the Khomeyniites, who practice aggression, trade in sedition, and sow subversion, materialized in our Armed Forces' strikes today which drove the aggressors out of their minds, revealed their impotence, shattered their empty arrogance, and wrecked their black dreams. As part of the daily implementation of the glorious Iraqis' will, our Air Force carried out the following missions:

1. At 1530 [1130 GMT] today our Air Force launched a violent raid on the city of Tehran, capital of the aggressors, cutting with daring action the Khomeyniites' tongues and expressing Iraq's reply to the prattle of the ignorant and impudent rulers of Iran.

2. At 1530 today our Air Force delivered a crushing strike against selected targets in the city of Qazvin in the farthest northern part of Iran.

3. At 1530 today our aircraft delivered a devastating strike against selected targets in the city of Kashan.

4. At 1021 today an enemy F-4 tried to penetrate our international border in the central sector of the operational theater. The valiant Air Force eagles intercepted it and chased it deep inside Iran, until they managed to down it. After the brave eagles had carried out their heroic missions and cut the leaders of the Iranian regime down to size, they returned with their aircraft both safely and triumphantly with God's care. May God bless the brave Air Force eagles and let the Khomeyniites realize that the more they prattle, the more strikes they will get so that they will further be disgraced. This is the punishment of corrupt despots.

[Dated] 31 May 1985

Information Minister Says Attacks on Iran To Continue

GF302006 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (WAKH) — Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has announced that Iraq is determined to continue striking vital and strategic targets in Iran until it submits to peace. He said that which has been carried out so far by the giant Iraqi Air Force is a simple beginning of what the rulers of the Iranian regime will see in the coming stage.

In an exclusive statement to the WAKH correspondent in Baghdad, he stressed that the capabilities of the Iraq's giant Air Force and Iraq's missile capabilities will reach all cities and all strategic targets inside Iran. He said that the pillars of the Iranian regime will be sorry for their insistence on the continuation of the war and that they will sustain the heaviest and most bitter losses. He said that the Iranian regime will consider its previous losses with satisfaction in comparison with what it will lose in the future.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim said that by deciding to resume hitting targets inside the cities, Iraq does not want to create a dramatic state in the war. He said that Iraq's defensive position has forced it to seek methods and formulas to reduce the bloodshed and to reduce the cost of war, and that the attack on the Iranian targets is one of these methods.

He described Iraq's decision to continue its strikes as the punishment which Iran deserves for its insistence on aggression and on raising the slogan of war, war until victory. He said: We will not hesitate to inflict the greatest damage on strategic and important economic positions and Iranian military concentrations which are deployed on the borders. He added that the Iraqi (strikes) will not stop until the Iranian regime returns to wisdom and accepts the logic of peace and wisdom and yields to international efforts which are aimed at ending the war.

The Iraqi culture and information minister denied that Iraq's decision to resume shelling of Iranian targets means that Iraq has closed all doors to international efforts. He said: Our principled position with regard to peace has been known since the end of September 1980. Iraq has responded to all the resolutions and appeals issued by the Security Council, the Nonaligned Movement, and the ICO. Iraq also delegated the first and second popular Islamic congresses to take any decision that would spare the blood of Muslims and that would lead to a halt in the war between Iraq and Iran. He said that Iraq has never closed the door to any efforts for peace. He said: We are still backing any effort that views the war in a comprehensive manner and that does not have a partial outlook on it.

He added that war is war, including the shelling of cities and economic installations and that war cannot be fractionalized in any way. He said that Iraq is ready to cooperate with any efforts or initiatives by any international or Islamic party to put an end to the war which follows this approach. He said that Iran's attempts and cries these days to fractionalize the war and to make lateral agreements will not find any response. He affirmed that Iraq is not ready to discuss such matters with any party. Latif Nusayyif Jasim said that Iran hesitated to carry out its plans regarding its new offensive against Iraq after it learned of the tremendous strength of the Iraqi troops stationed at the borders.

Nusayyif said that Iraq's military capabilities are extraordinary and sufficient to teach the Iranians the same lesson they were taught in previous battles, whether they come today, tomorrow, or after a month. He stressed that it would be impossible for Iran to overcome Iraq's military capabilities. He added: If the Iranians want to try their ill-fated luck again, let them get on with it. The Iraqi minsiter of culture and information called on the Iranian Air Force commander to resign. He said: Anyone else in his position woud have resigned after Iranian air space was opened before the giant Iraqi Air Force. The Iraqi minister added that Iraqi pilots flying over Iranian cities as though they are on a spree should in itself be sufficient to condemn the Iranian regime and make it submit to peace. He renewed Iraq's warning to civilian airlines on flying in Iranian air space. He said: Iraq's decision of last February is still in force and international civilian airliners must not go to Iran for their own safety.

In reply to a question on Iraq's timing of its response with the assassination attempt on the life of the Kuwaiti amir last Saturday, he said: The punishment Iraq has dealt out to Iran has come because of its prolonging the war, aggressions against the Iraqi people, and interference in the affairs of Arab countries, especially Kuwait and Lebanon. Iran must understand that Arabs are capable of responding with force and if it continues to interfere in any Arab affairs, it will be punished more severely the next time. He stressed that Arab affairs are also Iraqi affairs. He expressed Iraq's dissatisfaction over the international stand on the war and said: We currently view the international stand as apathetic toward the war and the Iranian insane and pertinacious stands. He expressed hope that this stand will change and lead to some movement when the deterioration in Iran accelerates and that Iran will go to international organizations to put an end to the war and achieve peace.

Destruction of Strategic, Economic Areas Warned
JN310825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — Two local newspapers stress that Iraq is determined to destroy all strategic Iranian targets and the sources behind the financing of Iranian aggression against Iraq. In their editorials today, *AL-THAWRAH* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* say that nothing and no one will stop Iraq from pursuing the implementation of its just decision until the Iranian regime submits to logic, wisdom, and peace. *AL-THAWRAH* says that the resolute Iraqi decision to crush and destroy the dens of evil, crime, and aggression in Iran, particularly Khark Island, is primarily an Iraqi political decision to prevent the Iranian regime from exploiting Khark revenues to finance its war machine and prolong the war against our country.

The paper adds: It is no secret that Iraq has been capable for a long time of dealing a destructive blow to Khark Island, the major outlet for the export of Iranian oil, but that it preferred to wait, be patient, and give the Iranian rulers more time to change their intransigent and arrogant stands, as well as their evil and aggressive course. The paper emphasizes that the Iranian regime's insistence on prolonging the war against Iraq will only result in more destruction of all their strategic and economic establishments and centers.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that Iraq's blow to Khark Island yesterday was not an act of revenge or was meant to destroy the island, but to force the Iranian regime to give in to peace. The paper stresses that Iraq is capable of forcing them to do this. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* adds that this is aggression and this is the cost of the aggression. Let them prolong the war if they so wish, but we will make them pay a prohibitive price every day for this. The paper explains that the Iraqi fighter aircraft which struck Khark Island yesterday are capable of striking at any target deep inside Iranian territory. The paper wonders: Do the Iranian rulers know what target Iraq will strike tomorrow?

'Plot' Reportedly Forced Husayn To Shorten Visit

LD310923 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 31 May (KUNA) — *AL-QABAS*, citing informed Jordanian sources, said today that the security forces in Jordan have uncovered a plot for a "wide, armed" move against the regime, a matter which has forced King Husayn to cut short his visit to Washington. The sources said that the Jordanian security forces arrested the leader of a group, Hasan Ajaj 'Ubaydat, the regional secretary of the Ba'th Party in Amman, "who had infiltrated back to Jordan from Syria." They pointed out that the king of Jordan had shortened his talks in Washington and cancelled a visit to Spain, and decided to return to Amman after the discovery of the armed group and the arrest of Hasan Ajaj.

Hasan Ajaj resided for years in Damascus. He recently carried out intensive activity against the regime in his country, most prominent being the agreement signed by 11 Jordanian and Palestinian organizations. These pro-Syrian organizations met under him in Damascus in response to the 17th session of the Palestine National Council, which was held in Amman. The sources said that meetings continued after this and it was decided at them to act directly against the regime in Jordan, including the use of armed violence in order to bring down the regime.

The same source told *AL-QABAS* that Hasan Ajaj 'Ubaydat was arrested Wednesday evening in Al-Salt, Al-Balqa' Province. These sources did not dismiss the fact that Hasan 'Ubaydat had entered Jordanian territory from Irbid Province, on the Syrian border, at Kafr Sum, his birthplace. They added that 'Ubaydat possibly moved to Al-Ghur region and then to Al-Salt, where he was arrested in the house of one of his friends. These sources said that the Jordanian security authorities a short while ago discovered many weapon caches in the Kafr Sum region and in other areas near the Jordanian-Syrian border. They pointed out that it was discovered that the group headed by Hasan Ajaj includes scores of the sons of the northern province and from other Jordanian areas. They explained that the security authorities' investigation has shown that Hasan Ajaj heads the whole organization and supplied the Jordanian wing with all the weapons and funds it needed to carry out "limited operations against the ruling regime." The sources stressed that the Jordanian authorities consider this operation "to be very exciting" and conceals behind it "a big secret."

King Husayn Telephones Yasir 'Arafat 31 May

JN310645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn telephoned PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat early this morning. His majesty inquired about the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. His Majesty King Husayn briefed 'Arafat on the results of the continuous meetings and contacts his majesty has held with U.S. President Reagan and officials in the U.S. Administration, where he clearly explained the bases of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian stand toward bringing about a comprehensive solution to the conflict in the region based on the need to hold an international conference for peace to be attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states and joined by all parties to the conflict, including the PLO within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

His majesty explained that the political settlement must be based on the principles of international legitimacy and the UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338, as well as in accordance with the principles of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action agreement and the resolutions of the Arab Fes summit in a way that guarantees regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination within a confederation between Jordan and Palestine.

'Arafat expressed to His Majesty King Husayn his great appreciation of and complete satisfaction with the clear pan-Arab stand that his majesty adopted during his talks with the U.S. President and U.S. officials — a stand that was manifested in the insistence on a peaceful settlement within the framework of an international peace conference, the UN resolutions, and the PLO's participation in the peace process.

Reportage on Reaction to Husayn's Visit to U.S.

Al-Rifa'i Comments on Visit

JN301824 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] In order to shed light on His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i talked to our correspondent Ibrahim Shahzadah in the following interview:

[Begin recording] [Shahzadah] Prime Minister, the Jordanian and U.S. sides have held several rounds of talks, headed by the summit meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and President Reagan. What have the talks produced?

[Al-Rifa'i] His majesty held intensive talks with President Reagan and U.S. officials. He also met with a large number of U.S. Congress members. The king explained to President Reagan and the officials here the Jordanian-Palestinian joint stand stemming from resolutions of the Fes Arab summit and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. His majesty affirmed that just and comprehensive peace is the goal of our political move. He also affirmed that peace must include the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their destiny within the context of confederation between Jordan and Palestine. He also affirmed that the peace talks can begin only in an international conference that is attended by the UN Security Council five permanent member-states and all the Arab sides concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO within a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The U.S. Administration has agreed in principle on the idea or principle of international supervision, but we have not yet agreed on the nature or formula of this supervision. We insist on the need to convene an international peace conference. Furthermore, the United States has some reservations regarding the PLO. We insist on the need for the PLO's participation in the peace process in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, given that it is a basic party to the Arab-Israeli conflict. We also insist on its participation in the peace process from its

initial stages. His majesty the king affirmed to the U.S. President and officials here that these Jordanian stands are firm and unchanging. We hope to continue contacts with the U.S. side in order to develop the U.S. stand positively. We will pursue contacts and talks with them with this objective in mind.

[Shahzadah] Is there anything new in the U.S. stand regarding the arms that Jordan asked to buy from the United States?

[Al-Rifa'i] We discussed with the U.S. side a number of matters related to bilateral relations. Among these matters are the issue of supplying Jordan with its military needs and other issues regarding economic and financial aid. We will continue the talks with U.S. side on the details today and tomorrow, God willing.

[Shahzadah] Some news agencies cited reports that his majesty has decided to cut short his visit to the United States. These news agencies attributed that to various reasons, among them the failure of the talks and developments in the situation in the Middle East. What are the facts?

[Al-Rifa'i] The official program for the king's visit ends tomorrow evening. His majesty decided to return to Amman via London to pursue some medical tests which he began there before the visit to the United States, and to meet with the British prime minister. It would be more correct to say that the program has been modified and that the visit has not been cut short. The shortening was made in the unofficial part of his majesty's visit to the United States. The official part of it will remain the same and will end tomorrow evening, God willing.

[Shahzadah] Thank you, Prime Minister. [End recording]

Talks Noted With 'Satisfaction'

JN301310 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 May 85

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Official Jordanian circles received with satisfaction the results of the talks King Husayn held in Washington yesterday with President Ronald Reagan. They said that the talks took place in a very positive atmosphere and that the king's decision to cut short his visit and return to Amman tomorrow, Friday, does not at all mean that the Jordanian-U.S. dialogue was stumbling as rumored, because King Husayn's official visit to the Untied States actually concluded yesterday and the rest of the program fell within the framework of the king's private activities.

Nevertheless, the official Jordanian circles from the beginning did not expect King Husayn's visit to Washington to produce surprising results, at least at present, because the two sides realize that it is essential to take into consideration the reactions of numerous sides in the region, including Israel, before a Jordanian-U.S. agreement on the peace process in the region could be declared.

However, this visit did make some progress regarding one of the main points of disagreement between Jordan and the U.S. Administration. A senior U.S. official did not reject the proposed international conference on the Middle East on which Jordan and the PLO insist and to which the U.S. Administration had earlier objected.

In reply to a question, King Husayn said there is a need for an international umbrella to give negotiations a chance. He added: By talking about negotiations, I naturally mean negotiations between the parties to the conflict, that is, the Arab side on the one hand represented by a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel on the other.

On another level, King Husayn's talks with President Reagan touched on the file of Jordanian-U.S. relations. Observers expect this part of the talks to have been crowned with success after the U.S. Administration expressed its appreciation for Jordan's efforts to activate the peace process in the Middle East. These observers do not rule out Jordan's success in obtaining U.S. approval to sell it the modern weapons it needs.

AL-RA'Y on Trip's Goal

JN300932 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 30 May 85 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Ethical Stands and Dramatic Results"]

[Text] When Jordan expressed its conviction about the importance and inevitability of the PLO's participation in any dialogue with the U.S. Administration to activate the cause, this conviction was and still is based on the clear fact that no one can disavow the PLO's right to participate in the peace process, and on the fact that the desired peace cannot be achieved without the PLO, and that any settlement cannot be attained without the PLO's presence. On this basis, talks were held with the U.S. officials who visited the region, between His Majesty King Husayn and President Reagan, and senior officials at the White House and the U.S. Administration.

Undoubtedly, the Jordanian commitment to this trend is a firm one and has political, pan-Arab, and ethical dimensions. Likewise, Jordan's insistence that the U.S. Administration play a positive role in this regard is a reminder and an invitation for it to shoulder its international responsibility within the context of the proposed international conference. Therefore, what Jordan aims to achieve is clear and known to all. If the U.S. policy is destined to respond to this responsibility, then it will be a sign of U.S. understanding of facts and respect for international will and for the requirements of peace in the region. Moreover, it will be a gain for the United States, which will remove the tarnished U.S. image and reputation, and will also be an important step toward true peace.

Therefore, it is clear that Jordan seeks to persuade the U.S. Administration to adopt positive and ethical stands and practices. This and not mere dramatic results, is Jordan's goal. It goes without saying that failure to adopt these stands and practices will constitute a new failure for U.S. policy. However, it will not be the end of the road for the Arab nation, because regaining the usurped rights and achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region do not depend on an external will, but stem from the Arab will itself.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on U.S. Bias

JN301212 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
30 May 85 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Gap That Cannot Be Bridged Between the Arabs and the United States"]

[Text] It is clear that the previously declared Washington stands have not changed and that the Arab peace move and the big positive steps that Jordan and the PLO have taken to approach peace have not met the desired understanding in Washington. On the contrary, Washington has not deviated from vague formulas that do not conceal the fact that the U.S. Administration is not ready to understand the Palestinian concessions and the Arab desire to establish a positive dialogue on peace.

The Jordanian-Palestinian [as published] talks stopped at clear differences on two main points. First, Washington's unwillingness to recognize the Palestinians as a negotiating party unless the PLO declares its recognition of Israel and its frank recognition of Resolution 242 without any guarantees worth mentioning from the U.S. or Israeli sides concerning recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land or concerning recognition of the Palestinians as a people struggling to liberate their homeland.

Second, the differences centered on the U.S. rejection of the idea of an international conference and on the U.S. call for direct negotiations with Israel without any international guarantees. The U.S. stand represents a clear and frank adoption of the Israeli viewpoint that revolves around these two points.

The United States has, for a long time, procrastinated over accepting the idea of Palestinian participation in the talks within a Jordanian delegation. This is because the mere discussion with the Palestinians, under any umbrella, will lead to a frank recognition of the Palestinians' rights and identity, and consequently, recognition of their rights in their occupied territories — which Israel does not want regardless of Arab concessions. The condition of recognizing Israel is an impossible one and is meant to close the door before Palestinian moderation and peace in the Middle East. This is because Arab acceptance of international resolutions and negotiations implicitly means the recognition of Israel as an existing and negotiating side.

The United States, which plays the role of Israel's lawyer and mouthpiece in these negotiations, confines its responsibility to defending the Israeli viewpoint. Therefore, the United States does not have the right to object to the international umbrella or conference because it is the only guarantee to bring about a just balance in any talks and results pertaining to peace, and because the U.S. bias to Israel cannot be a just umbrella or a reasonable guarantee for the Arab demands and rights.

The U.S. conditions focus on impeding the international role, imposing Israeli conditions, and obtaining the maximum Palestinian and Arab concessions, without guaranteeing any result, or commitment to any principle that is internationally approved and that recognizes the Palestinians' right in their land and homeland.

King Husayn has tried to penetrate the wall of the U.S. stand, highlight the Palestinians' desire for peace, and explain the dimensions of the available precious opportunity to accelerate the peace process. The United States is now sacrificing a rare opportunity for peace which may not come again because the U.S. Administration is unable to play a special or objective role in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The U.S. policies have contributed, in the past 25 years, to entrenching the logic of the continuous Israeli war against peace and the region's peoples. Despite the futility of these policies and the high cost to the American people, Washington still wagers on the logic of maximum Arab capitulation to the Israeli fait accompli without commitment even to minimal respect of Arab rights. This is the gap that cannot be bridged between the Arabs and the United States.

AL-DUSTUR on U.S. 'Responsibilities'

JN301040 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
30 May 85 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Washington's Commitments and Responsibilities"]

[Text] Though it is still premature to pass judgment on the current political course toward the crisis in the region, there is no doubt that the status of the United States, as a mediator which continues to be acceptable within the framework of the current diplomatic efforts for a settlement of the Middle East crisis, will sustain a serious setback if President Reagan's Administration insists on ignoring the new political facts in the region and continues to remain committed to a stand that has been proved as neither serving peace nor bringing the parties to the dispute closer to any just and lasting solution of this problem.

Any U.S. attempt to shirk its responsibilities and to adopt a policy that is completely identical to the Israeli viewpoint means that the Arabs must immediately start a thorough reassessment of their stands and redress such a course which, otherwise, would either face an Israeli deadend or find itself standing at a tightly closed U.S. door where the roles are in concordance and the tasks are distributed.

Therefore, if the United States once again responds to the Israeli concept based on a policy of perpetuating the fait accompli, entrenching the results of the occupation, and establishing new facts in terms of settlements, it would not only be willfully squandering an opportunity which may never recur for giving momentum to peace efforts in the region, but would be definitely closing the door to the political option for a settlement of the crisis in the region with all the threats to peace and security in the Middle East and the world that this would entail. Though we believe that it would not be easy for the United States to disengage itself from a policy that has been revolving in a vicious circle for many years as a result of a lack of perspicacity and political wisdom by those who are adopting this policy, it would be of great benefit if we urge the United States to directly assume its responsibilities, not only because it is a permanent UN Security Council member, but also because of the relations it still has and through which it can practically influence the peace march in terms of the multifaceted support which it provides Israel.

The United States, which is qualified by a series of circumstances and considerations to play a role in the search for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, will find that its credibility will become more eroded and that all its future steps will inevitably fail if it hesitates or maneuvers in this region, or if this big country continues to put its material and political potentials in the service of an Israeli stand which rejects any peace initiative, remains committed to the law of the jungle, and disavows all the rights of Arabs and Palestinians, as well as their just aspirations for the attainment of justice, security, stability, and peace.

Prince Hasan, Al-Lawzi Receive FRG Delegation

JN301359 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in his office this morning the FRG Free Democratic Party delegation currently visiting Jordan.

They reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and the situation in the occupied Arab territories in particular. His highness explained in detail Israel's settlement policy aimed at Judaizing the occupied Arab territories and evicting the lawful owners. He affirmed that this policy is an obstacle in face of efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region that guarantees the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights on their national soil. The FRG ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi also received the FRG parliamentary delegation. The Senate president explained Jordan's stand seeking to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict through an international conference with the participation of all the sides to the conflict, headed by the PLO, the legitimate [confirmed as heard] representative of the Palestinian people, to guarantee the implementation of the UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338, which call for the removal of the Israeli occupation and the Palestinians' right to determine their destiny on their homeland's soil. He also explained the negative results caused by Israel's stand that rejects peace and UN resolutions and threatens the region's security and stability and the common interests between the Arab countries and Europe. The meeting, in which a number of senators participated, was attended by the FRG ambassador.

Al-Jumayyil Cited on Damascus Talks, Syrian Role

NC302019 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The fourth round of the Lebanese-Syrian summit involving Presidents Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil has been in progress since 2015 today.

Press sources in Damascus have reported some of President al-Jumayyil's remarks in the Syrian capital before the latest round of talks. He said that the Syrian Army deployed in Lebanon can, in cooperation with the Lebanese Army, restore confidence and reassure the Lebanese people. This is particularly true as events have shown that only a realistic and legal form of security can bring things under control. The factional [al-dhatiyyah] forces are inefficient and incapable of providing security, even for their own sects.

According to these sources, Al-Jumayyil said: During the talks, I sensed President al-Asad's desire to close the Lebanese file and to open a new road for implementation [as heard]. The talks centered on security and political reforms. We must correct this situation quickly, as a stable security situation will strengthen any reforms.

Al-Jumayyil added: We are counting on Syria to help the Lebanese people face the dangers surrounding their country and to save it from destruction.

On the situation in Jazzin, Al-Jumayyil declared: This is the last link in the plot to separate our people. This plot must be foiled. As for the latest Israeli withdrawal, Al-Jumayyil noted: An independent state can never accept a security strip. The Lebanese people are absolutely unwilling to be a tool to safeguard the borders of others. Thus, the Army of southern Lebanon is completely rejected. The only army is the legitimate Lebanese Army, which will be responsible for security in Jazzin.

As for conditions in the camps, President al-Jumayyil said: This situation must end. I cannot understand why anyone has weapons now that the Israeli Army has withdrawn. The presence of weapons among the people is a sign of a new war. Everyone needs a legitimate form of security, and the people, including the Palestinians, must be disarmed. We haven't figured out a way to do this yet.

Concluding his statement, Al-Jumayyil declared: The primary goal of my visit to Damascus is to try to restore confidence in the authorities. This will be done through a comprehensive national accord based on far-reaching reforms, which will be agreed upon by all parties and will put an end to the fighting.

Al-Jumayyil Returns From Syria

NC311054 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1036 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Beirut at 1300 today following a 3-day working visit to Damascus, during which he held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Presidents Al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad held their final round of talks at the guest palace this morning. At the end of the talks, President al-Jumayyil left for Beirut via the Al-Mazzah military airport. President al-Jumayyil was seen off by President al-Asad, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister's deputies, and the Syrian ministers. President al-Asad warmly embraced President al-Jumayyil in front of the helicopter that took him to Beirut, wishing him a successful trip.

President al-Jumayyil received Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' at his place of residence this morning.

Junblatt, Libya's Yunis, Syria's Khaddam Meet

NC301505 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] According to information obtained by the Voice of Lebanon radio, the Palestinian National Salvation Front and the National Democratic Front, led by Minister Walid Junblatt, held a meeting in Damascus, which was attended by Libyan Army Commander Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis. This was followed by a meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Our information adds that the National Democratic Party was asked to prepare a plan for a solution that will be acceptable to various parties, based on the following provisions: Ceasing fire, refraining from invading the camps, and regulating the relationship among the Palestinian National Salvation Front, the National Democratic Front, and the Amal movement.

In contacts between the Palestinian National Salvation Front and the command of the camps in Beirut, the front affirmed that events inside the camps will have a momentous effect on the future of an effective Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The Palestinians in the camps have been told that measures have been taken to guarantee the military steadfastness of these camps.

The command of the Burj al-Barajinah camp has asked that the Red Cross be contacted to evacuate a number of seriously wounded people.

Birri Cited on UNIFIL Deployment on Borders

NC301450 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Minister of state for the affairs of the south, Nabih Birri, today reiterated his rejection of the deployment of UNIFIL along the borders if Lahd's militiamen remain in the border area. The minister said that the presence of Lahd militia would complicate the liberation operation.

Minister Birri had met at 1100 today with a delegate from the Foreign Ministry of Holland Mr (Akima), and discussed with him the future role of UNIFIL in the wake of the third stage of the Israeli withdrawal.

On the other hand, Minister Birri met today with the assistant secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party in Lebanon,

Mr 'Abd al-Amin 'Abbas. Mr 'Abbas reaffirmed total coordination with Amal movement at this critical stage.

Minister Birri had conferred by telephone with the deputy of Jazzin, Mr Farid Sirhal, and discussed with him the issue of Jazzin.

Earlier in the day, he received the deputy of Al-Nabatiyah, 'Abd al-Latif Zayn, and reviewed with him conditions in the south.

Investigation Into Palace Shelling Updated

NC301831 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus for a series of extremely important meetings with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has overshadowed the grave incident that occurred 15 minutes before his departure, when the Presidential Palace was shelled.

The *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* news agency reports that since President al-Jumayyil's departure for Damascus, official organs have conducted investigations to determine who planned and implemented the shelling of the Presidential Palace. The initial results of these investigations were submitted to President al-Jumayyil yesterday evening and this morning. Information indicates that the shelling originated from security official Abu Shu'ayb's post in Beirut's southern suburb.

The *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* news agency reports that Grad rockets were fired at the Presidential Palace. Grad rockets were also used 3 weeks ago to bombard the justice palace, burning many files and cases estimated to value millions of Lebanese pounds.

The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY quotes official and political circles on extremely important information that will reveal those who planned and carried out the shelling. These circles believe that there are a number of reasons for the shelling of the Presidential Palace at that specific time. The most important of these factors are:

1. The attempt was not only aimed against President al-Jumayyil, but also against Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki.

2. It transpired that the assassination attempt and the people who carefully prepared for it intended to kill several officials simultaneously. The perpetrators wanted to create unprecedented confusion and chaos in the Christian area. The perpetrators also wanted to prevent any rapprochement between the Christians and the Libyan regime, particularly since Al-Turayki met only with the Lebanese Front's leaders.

3. Another goal of the assassination attempt was to prevent the Lebanese-Syrian summit which, in the view of the perpetrators, would inevitably result in political and demographic changes that are not in the interest of the perpetrators and which might obliterate the gains made after the evacuations since the mountain war 2 years ago.

The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY adds that initial investigations into the assassination attempt have disclosed serious evidence, primarily the fact that radio communications were monitored — prior to the shelling — between those entrusted with implementing the assassination attempt and others who were assigned the task of observing the presidential palace and the movements around it, particularly military helicopter flights.

The investigations also disclosed that the binoculars used at the position from which the rockets were fired were equipped with telephoto lenses to enable the user to see clearly for 2,000 meters. This enabled the observers to see all movements inside and outside B'abda Palace from the Al-Mu'allim building and its vicinity.

The decisive point in the investigation is the disclosure of the identity of the three people who implemented the operation. They fired Soviet-made Sagger rockets and then left. Finger prints have been found. Meanwhile, a tank and an artillery position fired a number of shells at the palace periphery for camouflage.

Abu Musa Says Palestinians in Camps Led by PNSF

NC301809 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Dissident Palestinian leader Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] said today that the Palestinian people in the camps are fighting under the leadership of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, the organization that truly represents their national will. This was reported by the PRESS NEWS AGENCY in West Beirut. Abu Musa was responding to 'Akif Haydar, head of the Amal movement's Political Bureau. Abu Musa declared: We in the National Salvation Front cannot stand idly by with crossed arms in the battle to defend our people. We will not be intimidated by the specter of 'Arafat, which the leaders of the Amal Movement are using to carry out their plot behind a screen of lies.

Further on Fighting in West Beirut, Camps

Rocket Falls Near Birri's Home

NC301343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The areas in and around the camps where fighting has taken place have been relatively calm since 1130 today. However, gunfire and explosions may be heard from time to time in the western parts of Sabra and Shatila.

The areas near Cola, the stadium, and the 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque were the targets of a number of rockets at 1315. The source of the fire could not be determined. A Grad rocket fell near the home of Minister Nabih Birri in Barbur. Mustafa Yusuf was killed in the blast, and Muhammad Khalid was wounded. Meanwhile, a guarded calm prevails along the traditional contact lines. This calm is occasionally broken by sniper fire. All the crossing points except the Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing and the Al-Kafa'at crossing, which is considered risky, remain closed.

Amal Seizes 'Last' Camp Stronghold

NC301917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] We have just received the following from the Amal movement information office:

Amal fighters this evening were able to seize the Al-Da'uq position in the Sabra camp, the last stronghold of the Palestinians there. As a result, more than 20 Palestinian fighters have surrendered.

Amal Declares Cease-Fire

NC310821 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The Amal movement's head office has decided on a comprehensive cease-fire, even if unilateral, in the area of the Palestinian camps. All of the movement's members and fighters have been instructed to abide by this decision.

Minister Nabih Birri presided over a meeting of the movement's head office and organizational offices this morning, held for discussion of all current issues. Birri will attend a meeting of the movement's political office this afternoon, to be chaired by Colonel 'Akif Haydar.

It is to be recalled that Amal fighters completed their combing of all pockets of resistance in the Sabra and Shatila camps last night. The movement now has full control of both camps.

Lebanese Forces Committee Statement

NC310517 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 31 May 85

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee 30 May]

[Text] The Executive Committee discussed the various political and security developments, particularly the visit to Damascus by President Amin al-Jumayyil and the ongoing battles in West Beirut.

The committee then held an in-depth discussion of the various financial, administrative, and military affairs that are pertinent to the structure of the Lebanese Forces. The committee, in implementation of the proposal made by the Lebanese forces' chief of staff, has approved the first batch of formations in its military command. The committee has also decided to dissolve the Lebanese Forces' representative body.

The Executive Committee had received Pierre Yazbik, who said that all preparations to close the Lebanese Forces' office in Jerusalem have been completed.

Al-Asad, Al-Jumayyil Hold Closed Meetings

JN310516 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Le[illegible]ese President Amin al-Jumayyil held two sessions of talks yesterday during which they resumed discussions on topics that were put forth during the two closed meetings they held the day before yesterday, Wednesday. President al-Asad and President Amin al-Jumayyil held a closed meeting at 1145 at the presidential palace yesterday. The meeting lasted until late in the afternoon. The two presidents resumed their talks with a closed meeting at 2020 yesterday. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam joined the meeting later. The talks dealt with the Lebanese situation, the issues resulting from it, and the difficulties that exist in the Lebanese arena and ways of dealing with them in a manner that would safeguard Lebanon's territorial integrity and would entrench national accord, liberation, and the security march. They also discussed ways to pursue national accord and security.

Al-Jumayyil Departs 31 May

JN311137 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left Damascus at noon today at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria where he held several rounds of talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad on the situation in the Lebanese arena, the issues resulting from it, and the difficulties and obstacles that are hampering the efforts to attain national accord, liberation, security, and reconstruction. President Hafiz al-Asad was present at the airport to bid farewell to the Lebanese president. After shaking hands with those who saw him off, foremost being Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister's deputies, General Mustafa Talas, Mahmud Qaddur, Dr Salim Yasin, and ministers, President Amin al-Jumayyil embraced President al-Asad and boarded the plane on his way back to fraternal Lebanon.

'Importance' of Summit With Lebanon Viewed

JN301353 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the situation in the Lebanese arena and what is required during the post-Israeli withdrawal phase, as well as the general review of the hardships and issues stemming from the Lebanese situation and means of tackling them, are prominent landmarks in the Syrian-Lebanese summit which Damascus is witnessing these days.

It has come about after long preparation in an attempt to overcome all difficulties and to set the course of Lebanese accord on firm, clear bases that will abort all plots, whether directly by the imperialist and Zionists or through the tools that are associated with the fiendish plan whose chapters are still being witnessed by the Lebanese arena more than 10 years after they began to divert attention from the plot to liquidate the Palestine question, which is called the Camp David process. Actually, the summit has come to entrench the conviction of all real parties in Lebanon that Syrian Arab option is the only one that can achieve a solution to the Lebanese crisis on firm bases, taking into consideration the interests of Lebanon and the Arabs and seeking to achieve the unity of Lebanon — territory, people, and institutions.

While this conviction has become firm, it has, at the same time, prompted all agents and suspect tools to mobilize their efforts to obstruct the expected solution in view of the great harm they would suffer if the solution saved Lebanon from the impasse it has experienced since the beginning of the crisis. Actually, it does not require brilliance to discover that the new onslaught carried out by more than one side in the Lebanese arena was timed with the recent Bikfayya agreement that based the desired solution on the establishment of security, political reform, and the liberation of land from the filthy usurper Zionists. The incidents that took place in East Beirut, Sidon and southern Lebanon, West Beirut, and finally in the camps, where the 'Arafat clique's fingerprints are clearly seen, cannot be separated from the attempts being made by more than one side to sabotage the Lebanese accord efforts, hence the determination to abort all these attempts in order to expedite the Lebanese accord process. Herein lies the importance of the Syrian-Lebanese summit, especially since it was preceded by official announcement that the Lebanese Government has brought three detailed files dealing with all aspects of the security situation, the distinguished Syrian-Lebanese relationship, and political reform.

It is no secret that these topics are the central concern of all Lebanese regardless of their affiliations. Moreover, the Lebanese who have turned to Damascus over the past 10 years, expecting an effective Syrian role that will rid them of their tragic situation, hope that the summit will work out effective solutions for all their crises, provided that the solutions will be immediately carried out even to the extent of condemning and ostracizing the obstructors, regardless of their affiliations. Lebanese and Palestinian blood must not continue to serve as fuel for a plot whose sole concern is to preserve the interests of certain quarters at the expense of the Lebanese people and the Arab nation.

Papers on Peace Efforts

JN310705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 31 May 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Damascus Summit and the Aspired Peace for Lebanon" *AL-BA'TH* says: The aspired peace in Lebanon and for Lebanon is not like the peace that is sought after in the Middle East, though the terminology is the same. As a homeland and a people, Lebanon has a right to enjoy territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence. It has the right to seek peace and security that will bring tranquility and a free and dignified life to it and to its sons, far from all the attempts to partition it, occupy it, and fan the fire of sedition in it.

Thus, it would remain safe from all attempts to exploit it as a bridge some have believed would be a suitable one for entering

into one of the gateways that would lead to peace in the Middle East. Here lies the difference between the peace that is sought after in Lebanon and for Lebanon and between the peace that is intended for the Middle East. Here also lies the secret about the insistence of those who are seeking peace in the Middle East on linking the Lebanese issue and the Palestinian cause, given that the Palestinian cause is the crux of the conflict in our region. Though it is important here to highlight this basic contradiction between the U.S. peace and the peace that stems from Arab rights, we must point out that the moves of those who are panting after capitulatory solutions have taken place under the rubric of the search for peace and as a slogan for their consultations and the coordination of their stands.

AL-BA'TH says that the White House has set the end of this year as the date for the peace operation, as the agreement among the parties to this operation is based on the so-called unique or last opportunity. To make sure it really is the last opportunity, they began to implement the conspiracy against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and 'Arafat, who was chosen the best tool to implement the conspiracy, started to obscure the sky with the smoke of deception to cover up the U.S. peace operation.

AL-BA'TH stresses that Al-Asad's Syria, which works in accordance with firm and principled stands to regain Arab rights and establish a just peace that will restore to the Palestinian people their legitimate rights, has never neglected the crux of the conflict and has never become preoccupied only with secondary issues which are intended to become basic issues. Syria has extended its hand to assist fraternal Lebanon and has succeeded through all the sacrifices it has offered in removing the dangers that engulf this fraternal country to allow it to enjoy peace, which is its natural right. Such a peace will inevitably be established, as stressed by the Damascus summit, through leader Al-Asad's concern for the Lebanese territory and people. It is the peace of tranquility, well-being, and stability. It is the peace we are sincerely seeking and one we will attain in spite of all the conspiratorial attempts by those who are panting after the U.S. peace. We will establish such a peace in Lebanon in the same manner that we will establish the Arab peace in the Middle East.

In its "Behind the News" column, *TISHRIN* comments on world media reports that King Husayn received a shock in Washington. *TISHRIN* says: This is very doubtful, because King Husayn knew beforehand the core of the U.S. stands, and that Washington, first and foremost, is concerned only with Israel and its schemes, and that what Israel rejects will also be rejected by the United States. The Jordanian king spoke about an international conference. The United States and Israel had been categorically rejecting it in the last few months, and had been reiterating their commitment to direct negotiations on condition that the Palestinian side be represented only by Israeli agents in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. From this premise, King Husayn's statements about an international conference are only an attempt at camouflage. The Jordanian regime was entrusted with the task of politically destroying the PLO in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The Jordanian regime succeeded in carrying out this task. In cooperation with 'Arafat and his deviationist clique, Husayn brought about division in the Palestinian arena and dragged some of the Fatah cadres into the quaqmire of capitulation.

AL-QABAS: 'Secret Decision' Began Camp Wars

GF301530 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 29 May 85 pp 1, 25

[Dispatch from Paris]

[Excerpt] *AL-QABAS* now reveals — in a serious report the details of which it has learned from Arab and European well-informed sources — important information and secrets on the camps' war in Beirut, its causes and real aims, and the surprises that have taken place in them.

The war of the camps actually began with a secret decision made in Damascus and a U.S. offer which was conveyed to some Lebanese and Arab parties.

1. The secret decision was made in March 1985, and provides for the Lebanese Shi'ite movement "Amal," under Minister Nabih Birri and in cooperation with the Palestinian National Salvation Front under Abu Musa, the dissenter against the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat, and units of the Lebanese Army, to undertake responsibility for the security of all Palestinian camps in Beirut and in southern Lebanon.

This decision, which was reached following meetings among the various concerned parties, states that this must include removing all weapons from the camps, and putting them under the supervision of a special Palestinian-Lebanese committee, which will supervise and be responsible for defending the Palestinians in Lebanon and guaranteeing their security.

2. The U.S. offer was secretly conveyed to some Lebanese and Arab parties during the Middle East tour of Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs in April 1985.

This U.S. offer included some kind of pledge that Israel is willing to withdraw totally from Lebanese territory and not establish a security zone on the border strip with Lebanon if the Palestinian armed role in Lebanon is ended through the capture of the camps, controlling the situation inside them, and removing all weapons from them.

It seems clear by the presentation of this offer that U.S.-Israeli contacts were made in advance with regard to it. This matter was surrounded with utter secrecy.

Libyan Armed Forces Commander Delivers Messages

LD301759 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1737 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 30 May (JANA) — The commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir paid a visit to Damascus during the past 24 hours to deliver messages from the brother commander of the revolution to the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad and to the National Lebanese Movement and the Palestine resistance.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir has met with the Syrian president, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and the Palestine resistance and acquainted himself with the situation.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' Meets UN Official
JN301408 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Damascus, 30 May (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received here today Jean-Claude Aime, assistant deputy UN secretary general, in the presence of Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah, head of the Syrian delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission. During the meeting, discussions dealt with the stage following the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 425.

Bulgarian Tourism Official Arrives in Damascus
JN301607 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Damascus, 30 May (SANA) — Bulgarian Tourism Minister [as received] Luchezar Avramov arrived here today on a visit to Syria that will last several days. During the visit Avramov will hold talks aimed at enhancing and developing tourist cooperation between the two friendly countries and will sign the protocol of the fourth session of the Syrian-Bulgarian committee on tourist cooperation. In a statement following his arrival, the Bulgarian minister said: My visit to Damascus comes within the framework of periodic meetings between Syrian and Bulgarian committees for cooperation in the field of tourism. He stressed his country's desire to develop cooperation with Syria, especially in the tourism field in implementation of agreements signed between Damascus and Sofia.

Husayn's Visit to U.S. Called 'Political Error'
JN301240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] New York — Muhammad Mahdi, chairman of the Arab-U.S. Relations Committee, has described Jordanian King Husayn's visit to Washington as a political error and an insult to Arabs' pride. He affirmed that it will never lead to peace. Mahdi pointed out that Husayn came to Washington to obtain Reagan's approval of the formation of an 'Arafatist-Jordanian joint delegation, which will participate in the so-called peace negotiations in the Middle East.

A senior U.S. official revealed that King Husayn had announced his country's readinesss to negotiate peace in the Middle East in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He added that this announcement is a great concessional step toward meeting the U.S. conditions for recognizing the PLO. Reports about Husayn's visit to Washington say that the king was bitterly disappointed by the U.S. stands.

Further on Reaction to U.S. Remarks on Conference

Peres Comments

TA301646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 30 May 85

[Statement by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on U.S. attitude toward an international conference on the Middle East; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] I do not believe that report. I had a long talk on that issue with Secretary of State Shultz. We both think that the idea of an international conference is one that does not serve any goal. The Russians would have to come to such an international conference: First, they do not maintain diplomatic relations with us, and, second, they will support the most extreme Arab positions. We will not go to any conference in order to maneuver ourselves into a situation of non-negotiations [imasa' umatan] and find a front which is entirely based on extremism and rejectionism. It would be a waste of effort. In addition, in the message I have received, an oral message from President Mubarak, he also expressed his doubts, actually his reservations, about such an international conference. I think that the entire matter of the international conference is an attempt to bypass the need for direct negotiations.

Rabin To 'Clarify' Stand in U.S.

TA301641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Israel intends to request clarifications from senior U.S. Administration officials about the emerging change in Washington's position, toward support for an international conference on the Middle East. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports surprise in the Israeli Embassy in the United States after the change had been learned of, particularly as nothing had been coordinated in advance with Israel. For the moment, it is not known whether this is a question of a genuine change, meaning the United States no longer opposes an international conference, or a change in style, the aim of which is to please King Husayn of Jordan. Officials at the Israeli Embassy emphasized that during his last visit to Israel, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz repeated his emphasis on U.S. objections to an international conference and U.S. support for direct negotiations only. In any event, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will be asked to clarify the U.S. intentions when he goes to Washington at the beginning of next week to meet with Secretary of State Shultz, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and Vice President Bush.

'Difficulties' Foreseen

TA310431 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpt] Differences of opinion and difficulties are expected to emerge soon between Israel and the United States concerning a solution of the problems of the Middle East. This was stated by the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, Hanan Bar-On, in an evaluation he submitted to the prime minister and the foreign minister.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the document further states that the United States would support the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the negotiations, a delegation which is gradually taking shape but which would be unacceptable to Israel. Unlike Israel's position, the U.S. Administration would also endorse preliminary contacts between this delegation and U.S. representatives.

Political sources in Jerusalem told our correspondent that they are increasingly getting the impression that the United States is using double talk when referring to the affairs of this region.

Rabin To Present UN Deployment Demand to Cabinet

TA301045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] At one of the upcoming Cabinet sessions, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will present a UN demand that Israel permit UNIFIL units to deploy along the international border with Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this demand was presented in a letter Minister Rabin received a few days ago from UN Under Secretary Brian Urquhart.

At a meeting which took place the day before yesterday with Jean-Claude Aime, a senior official from the UN Secretariat, the UN representative pointed out the constant quarrels between UNIFIL units and General Lahd's units.

Western sources have told our correspondent that this week there was another incident between an officer from the Irish UNIFIL contingent and an IDF officer in southern Lebanon. At the meeting, Minister Rabin turned down the UN demand, but promised he would advise the Cabinet of it.

Rabin Departs for France, U.S. Tour 30 May

TA300903 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0822 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 30 May (ITIM) — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin left this morning aboard an El Al aircraft for Paris, where he will open the Israeli pavilion at the Le Bourget Air Show and tour other exhibits at the show.

Mr Rabin told the ITIM correspondent at Ben-Gurion Airport that he will meet with France's Defense Minister Charles Hernu and External Relations Minister Roland Dumas in Paris.

From there, Rabin will leave for the United States where he is scheduled to hold meetings with Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and the U.S. vice president.

Rabin did not hold a news conference at the airport, where he was seen off by Chief of Staff Moshe Levi.

It is still unclear whether King Husayn will still be in the United States when Rabin visits. As can be recalled, it has been reported that Husayn is about to cut short his stay in the United States.

In the meantime, El Al has reported that a group of senior directors which had planned to attend the air show has canceled its trip in consideration of the request that the number of trips abroad be reduced as much as possible. El Al will not be represented at the large international air show by an Israeli delegation.

Coverage of Visit

For French and Israeli coverage of the visit to France by Defense Minister Yitzaq Rabin including his meetings with French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas and Defense Minister Charles Hernu, see the France section of the 31 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Official Delegation Returns to Cairo for Talks

Talks Resume 30 May

TA300919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The talks in Cairo between Israel and Egypt on the Tabah problem and other disputed issues have resumed. David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, and Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, are heading the Israeli delegation. Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi is heading the Egyptian delegation.

Meets With Foreign Minister

TA301536 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT
30 May 85

[Text] Here is an update from Cairo. The team of directors-general from Israel and Egypt are to hold another meeting in one of the two countries. Here is a report by Eldad Beck, our correspondent on Arab affairs:

The Israeli delegation — Avraham Tamir, David Kimche, and Major General Menahem 'Eynan — met for about 2 hours with the Egyptian foreign minister. At the end of the meeting, the Egyptian minister said that the talks being conducted at the Mena House Hotel between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations were being held in a friendly spirit but, at the same time, he emphasized, the teams might meet again in one of the two countries. Less than an hour ago the talks were resumed; they are expected to conclude this evening. Sources in the Israeli delegation told us that the question of the sovereignty over Tabah would only solve some of the bilateral relationship problems that were raised, but the sources refused to say whether there had been any progress whatsoever in the talks.

'No Decision' Reached

TA301720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Today's fresh round of talks in Cairo between Egypt and Israel on Tabah has ended with both sides reporting no agreement in sight for resolving the border dispute. After the morning session, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said that Israel has made no decision on Egypt's demand for arbitration on Tabah. The negotiators have agreed to report to their respective governments for decisions. Kimche said that the two sides had clarified their positions in today's talks.

Shamir Denies 'Breakthrough'

TA310437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The foreign minister says he knows nothing about any breakthrough whatsoever on the issue of Tabah, as had been announced by Minister Moshe Shahal. Minister Shamir told our political correspondent that the Egyptians also know that Israel is now more than ever certain that its arguments are justified.

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said that in the talks with the Egyptian representatives in Cairo, each side clearly understood the other's positions, and the question of Tabah now has to be decided by the governments. The delegation of ministerial directors will return to Israel today and will submit proposals for a solution of the problems pending between Israel and Egypt to the Cabinet.

Egypt Appoints Tourism Attache to Embassy

TA300917 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
30 May 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Egypt has appointed a special attache on tourism affairs to its embassy in Tel Aviv. The appointment comes at Israel's request and was announced during the ongoing talks between working teams of both countries. During the talks, Egypt announced that it is prepared to sell gold jewelry, tires, and agricultural produce to Israel in exchange for import licenses to be granted to Israeli exporters.

Labor Party Resumes Push for Lebanon Inquiry

TA301309 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The Labor Party has resumed activity aimed at establishing a commission of inquiry into the Lebanon war, only 24 hours after the Knesset struck such a proposal from the agenda. Our correspondent on party affairs Amnon Nadav reports that at a rally of the party's activists today, Minister Ya'aqobi said it is essential to establish a commission of inquiry and it would indeed be established.

MK Aloni Calls for End to Unity Government

TA261837 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Knesset Member Shulamit Aloni of the Citizens Rights Movement has called on the prime minister to decide between

the continued existence of the national unity government and the fragmentation of the Israeli judicial system's independence.

MAPAM Demands Repudiation of Rotation Agreement

TA261839 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] MAPAM has appealed to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with a call to immediately, even at the price of disbanding the national unity government, declare that the Labor Party will no longer be bound by the commitment to maintain the rotation agreement regarding the premiership. MAPAM states that this move is required in view of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's blow to the supremacy of law in Israel and in view of his solidarity with the Jewish terrorists. This is from a MAPAM announcement.

Romanian Cultural Delegation Arrives 26 May

TA261627 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1605 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Tel Aviv, 26 May (ITIM) — An 18-person delegation from Romania arrived in Israel at the end of the week in order to take part in a series of special events to be held in the Israeli Dan Hotel chain. The delegation includes magicians, dancers, musicians, and a singer, and they will participate in special "Most Romanian" performances organized by the Dan Hotel company in cooperation with the Romanian Tourism Ministry and the Tarom airline.

The events will begin at the end of this week in Tel Aviv and will include meals with Romanian (kosher) delicacies and folklore performances by a professional troupe.

Bank Blames Government for Economic 'Deterioration'

TA301600 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt] The Bank of Israel accuses the government of responsibility for the deterioration in the various sectors of the economy. According to the bank's 1984 report, following an inconsistent policy, avoiding budget cuts, and wasting the economic steps have all caused the deterioration we are now witnessing. Our economic affairs correspondent Ze'ev Hasper reviews the Bank of Israel's 1984 report:

The Bank of Israel's annual report leaves no room for doubt: Full responsibility for economic developments lies with the government. The report states that economic policy over the last several years has been characterized by inconsistency; the emphasis on improving the balance of payments has come at the expense of slowing inflation, et cetera, so that there is no comprehensive policy. The government is not cutting its budget, but is increasing its internal debts and is exacerbating inflation by a series of partial and inconsistent moves. The public's confidence in the government is being undermined, and this results in the continued flight of capital to the dollar market, and significant amounts of foreign currency are trickling into the black market. According to the central bank's assessment, $600 million vanished this way last year. The budget deficit, which in previous years was financed through the sale of liquid assets to the public, is currently financed by selling foreign currency to the public, and the Bank of Israel's reserves are decreasing.

In the sphere of inflation, well, here too the government is responsible for the acceleration. The government has tried to achieve a huge devaluation and to maintain it through gradually increasing nominal devaluations; as a result of this the rate of inflation was greatly increased. The failure of the steps taken during August, immediately following the election, induced the government to strive for a package deal. The report emphasizes, however, that the temporary success of the first package deal and the failure of the two following deals prove that inflation cannot be curbed through administrative steps alone. Without a comprehensive plan, in the framework of which all prices in the economy would be frozen, as well as a meaningful budget cut, it will be impossible to stabilize prices in the long run. The Bank of Israel again calls for consolidating a comprehensive economic plan, the main point of which would be balancing the budget. The bank's recommendations are: limiting the government's ability to borrow from the Bank of Israel, maintaining a policy of monetary restraint, immediate reform in taxation in order to ease the burden on workers and to improve taxation of companies, and encouraging private savings.

IDF Evacuates Additional South Lebanese Positions

TA301702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The IDF has evacuated several more positions in southern Lebanon. This was reported to our correspondent Hayim Hecht by the UN force's general headquarters. Our correspondent reports that the soldiers were received at the Metulla border crossing with cakes and wine offered to them by Galilee residents.

'Only Small Units Remain'

TA310434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The chief of staff is supposed to approve the IDF plans regarding the future of the security strip today, and the defense minister is scheduled to approve them within several days. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that only small units remain in several locations in the strip. The IDF is continuing to thin out these troops, and will complete this task within a few days. Security sources assess that the attacks against the IDF will decrease drastically when everybody realizes that it really intends to get out of Lebanon. The IDF will also not allow Amal forces to enter the security strip.

Air Force Commander Views Syrian Military Buildup

TA301724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The Air Force commander has said the SA-5 missiles in the Syrian Army's possession could impose severe restrictions on

our planes' actions in time of war. Major General 'Amos Lapidot said the Syrian Air Force had overcome the losses it sustained in the Lebanon war, restocked its stores, and taken in more planes and surface-to-air missiles of all models. However, he did note that the disadvantage of those missiles is that they are exposed to attacks from the air. For this reason, Maj Gen Lapidot said, the Air Force had not found it difficult to destroy the Syrian surface-to-air missiles during the Lebanon war. The Air Force commander made these remarks to the IDF English language journal marking the opening of the air show in France.

Amal Remarks on Withdrawal Seen as 'False Threats'

TA310439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The Amal militia says it will give Israel another 1 and 1/2 months to evacuate its troops from the security strip and to disband the army of southern Lebanon, and then it will begin firing katyushas at the Galilee panhandle settlements. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that in a news conference in Tyre, the Amal leaders nevertheless pointed out that during this period they will try to prevent attacks against Israel.

Security sources in Israel believe these are false threats, and that the Amal members have not yet proved that they are capable of imposing order in their own territory.

Lahd Warns of Possible Clashes With UNIFIL

TA291810 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1730 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] General Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], today warned of the possibility of clashes between his men and UNIFIL soldiers, if the latter try to prevent the ASL from occupying posts evacuated by the IDF. Lahd appealed to General Callaghan, commander of UNIFIL, with an offer to improve relations with the ASL soldiers.

Refugees To Be Transferred From Rafah to Qatif

TA310701 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew
31 May 85 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Five thousand Palestinian refugees currently living in the eastern part of Rafah will soon be transferred to a settlement area in the center of the Qatif bloc. This was revealed yesterday by the chairman of the Gaza Coast Regional Council, Re'uven Rosenblatt. Hundreds of families living in the Qatif bloc are currently organizing themselves for a struggle against the transfer of the refugees because, according to Rosenblatt, these refugees have in recent years been exposed to propaganda by terrorist organizations and might act as an agitating factor in the region. Yesterday Science and Development Minister Gid'on Pat toured the area, and called for the population in the bloc to be increased in order to prevent possible concessions.

Commentary Analyzes Fighting in Beirut Camps

JN271503 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1335 GMT 27 May 85

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] There is a consensus among the Arab media — of course, with the exception of the Syrian media — that Syria bears special responsibility for the recent bloodshed in the Beirut camps, or the war of the camps, as some would like to call it. However, it is tragic that some of these Arab media are trying to implicate Israel in this issue and falsely hold it responsible for the incidents in the camps.

They sometimes go so far as to level cheap lies and accusations at Israel, giving the impression that Israel is the only beneficiary from the war of the camps. They are trying to show that Israel is jubiliantly dancing over the bloodshed in the camps.

Certainly, such mean lies and cheap allegations are not even worth a moment's notice. We will not honor those who peddle these lies and allegations by mentioning their names, because they neither respect their pens nor their reputation.

We said that it is tragic that these Arab media should implicate Israel in these incidents and level impossible allegations against it. This is because the tragedy lies in the fact that this sick media policy is a process of deceiving and massive brainwashing of the Palestinians, the Lebanese, and the entire Arab population.

This policy is replacing the process of enlightenment, correct guidance, and objective analysis that should prevail in the Arab media. Such a sick media policy is a tragedy that has been accompanying both the Palestinian and Lebanese tragedies. It contributed toward perpetuating both tragedies and promoting the disasters that afflicted the Palestinians as well as the Lebanese. Wittingly or unwittingly, those who peddle such a policy are contributing toward keeping the Palestinians in the dark and preventing them from drawing correct conclusions and learning beneficial lessons. He who does not learn lessons from his setbacks will never learn anything from his past lessons or from history in general. He will also be susceptible to further setbacks and disasters.

While the Arab media are unanimous that Syria bears a primary, special responsibility for the war of the camps, the do not reveal the whole truth, only half of it. If they want to reveal the whole truth and to enlighten the Palestinians, for whose blood they are shedding crocodile tears, they should present an honest, objective study of the records of the Palestinian organization's Abu's and their wrong, negative, and destructive policies that have caused the successive setbacks and disasters which have afflicted the Palestinians over the past decade, have pitted one against the other in internecine fighting, and have made them fight the Lebanese Christians, Druze, Sunnis, and Shi'ites.

Be that as it may, the bloody incidents in the camps are a human tragedy. It is a tragedy for both the Palestinians and Lebanese, because the blood that has been shed is theirs.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Interviewed on International Issues

In Yugoslav Magazine

LD301945 Algiers APS in English 1430 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Algiers, 30-5-85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid reaffirmed in an interview to the Yugoslav magazine *REVUE DE POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE* Algeria's principles and made clear Algeria's strong points on the world situation, the Nonaligned Movement and political and economic relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia.

Answering a question related to the political and economic situation prevailing in the world, President Chadli Bendjedid said that the acuteness of the crisis which characterizes the world today has never been reached before. He pointed out that the present world division, which is based on power struggle, can only generate and propagate tensions and disequilibrium throughout the world especially in the Third World. "The dramatic situations prevailing in Africa, Asia and Latin America," he added, "are the result of a tenacious will to make of our regions place for the application of strategies directed against national independences, the right of peoples to freedom, security and development". [Sentence as received]

Dealing with the urgent tasks of nonalignment the president of the Republic underlined Algeria's attachment to aims and objectives of nonalignment and pointed out that the nonaligned countries should undertake operational tasks in order to influence effectively on the evolution of international relations.

Concerning Algeria's strong points in international relations, the head of state pointed out that Algeria's international policy is based on principles whose soundness it experienced during the national liberation and on the foundations of nonalignment. At the universal scale, he added, the edification of peace and the reform of international cooperation constitute the essential points of contribution Algeria intends to make through constructive dialogue and negotiation for the advent of an era of comprehension, understanding and stability in the world. About the evolution of relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia, President Chadli Bendjedid said he attached a particular interest to their development at the political and economic level and expressed his conviction that the bilateral cooperation developed in the interest of the Algerian and Yugoslav peoples.

In LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE

PM280855 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 21 May 85 p 12

[Reprint of interview with President Chadli Bendjedid by unidentified correspondent published in the 19 May Spanish edition of Paris *LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE*]

[Excerpts] Question: What are the prospects for a new international economic order and the charter of the economic rights and duties of states, proposed by Algeria and Mexico 11 years ago?

[Bendjedid] The adoption by the United Nations in 1974 of documents relating to the new international economic order and the charter of the economic rights and duties of states was a major success for all countries. That event was both an end and a starting point.

Indeed it was the culmination of a prolonged effort that drew strength from the national efforts of Third World countries, which regained their natural resources, and was boosted by the demand for a fair distribution of wealth in the world. The consecration of principles and objectives forming the basis of a qualitative change in international economic relations was therefore a conceptual step forward in addition to a political step forward.

The establishment of a new international economic order and the implementation of the charter of the economic rights and duties of states have so far encountered problems that could not undermine the Third World countries' determination to launch significant North-South dialogue. While inequalities in development are becoming more accentuated and areas suffering from famine are spreading, it is more urgent than ever for dialogue to start to tackle the problems of the Third World countries and those of the developed countries, dealing simultaneously with structural and temporary aspects of the world economic situation. A revival of world economic activity would only be healthy and lasting if the negative effects of the crisis on the Third World countries were eliminated and the requirements of their development satisfied.

Question: As a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, how does Algeria view the movement now and in the future, especially after the death of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the movement's chairman?

[Bendjedid] As you point out, Algeria is a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, and nonalignment is a fundamental option for us. As you know, the Nonaligned Movement emerged from the movement to liberate colonized peoples and in the conflicting context of the world's bipolar structure. Thus the policy of nonalignment aimed to be an ethic and a plan.

The ethic of nonalignment is fidelity to principles and attachment to choices. It is based on the view of the Third World peoples' history and corresponds to the need to safeguard their identity and independence. It is reflected in choices and expressed through stances dictated not by ideological references but by the lucid assessment of the nature of the problems requiring its verdict. Nonalignment also embodies a plan to reorganize international society: This plan is for the completion of decolonization and the democratization of international relations; it speaks with the voice of universal peace and development.

The remarkable extension of the geographical area of nonalignment is probably the reward for its rectitude and bears witness to its validity. The successes achieved by several of the Nonaligned Movement's enterprises bear witness to the importance of its role now and in future, because nonalignment is not a passing phase.

In asserting the movement's place on the international stage, strengthening its cohesion, and consolidating its capacity for action, the name of the late Indira Gandhi will always be honored as a prestigious name in all our countries because of the eminent services that this great woman rendered to nonalignment.

Question: How has Algeria diversified its foreign trade after great dependence on France, which was an effect of colonialism?

[Bendjedid] It is in the nature of colonialism to engender structural ties, especially economic ties with the obvious aim of perpetuating forms of domination after national independence. Algeria, which was fully aware of the neocolonial danger, strove, as soon as national liberation was achieved, to build new relations in complete sovereignty, based on the defense of its interests and on mutual respect; this was in accordance with its concept of independence which rules out any exclusive relationship with one partner, whatever links might exist elsewhere. Thus, in the sphere of economic and commercial exchanges, the diversification of partners has always been one of the main aspects of our economic policy, with the concern to reconcile the requirement of solidarity with friendly countries and the needs of development. Control of our foreign trade enabled us to fundamentally change the structure of our relations.

Today Algeria has economic relations with most countries in the world, without any condition or particular advantage other than those dictated to it by its principles and political choices. With regard to the southern countries, with which it shares so many concerns and hopes, we still have a long way to go together; this is because many possibilities have yet to be explored or have been inadequately explored through channels imposed by the structures of international trade whose negative effects on our economies can be avoided by the development of broader and more diversified cooperation among the southern countries.

Question: Does Algeria have debt problems, like the Third World and Latin America? How is it solving them?

[Bendjedid] Algeria, which has for many years devoted a very large part of its national income to building an independent economy, has naturally had to resort to overseas funding, exclusively used for investment. It is therefore no exception in this sphere. However, the organization of its economy and the nature of its debt have enabled it to shoulder its responsibilities fully, honoring all its international commitments without jeopardizing either its people's standard of living and quality of life or its right to make independent decisions.

In an international context characterized by many uncertainties, control over public finances, and state control over all foreign trade have been major advantages in limiting the damaging effects of the world crisis. Nonetheless Algeria, like the vast majority of Third World countries, is paying a heavy tribute to the uncontrolled disturbances of the existing financial and monetary system.

In the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77, and in other international bodies, Algeria is contributing to the formulation of initiatives and positive proposals; this is taking account, in a comprehensive and united approach, of the need to democratize international economic and financial relations, and offering all peoples real chances for development.

LIBYA

Commentary Sees Arab 'Agentry' as Main Enemy

LD292244 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nobody can contest the fact that the Zionist enemy enjoys the full support of American imperialism and the imperialist-crusading West. Nobody can contest the fact that the enemy's armament position, possessing the most modern sophisticated weapons produced by the American war factories adds a dangerous weight to the enemy's scale in the balance of power between the enemy and the Arabs.

However, it is neither the position of America and the imperialist-crusading West on the side of the enemy, nor the Zionists' armament might that enables the enemy to have such a free hand in our occupied Arab territory, to act as though it is the force that dominates all that is around it, and to triumph over and conquer all the others.

The most dangerous weapon the Zionist enemy uses in its war against the Arab nation is not imported from the American or West European war factories. It is a weapon produced by the Arabs, which the Arab realities deliver to the so-called Israel. All the American missiles, aircraft, tanks, and bombs of all types and kinds are nothing compared to the weapons exported by the realities of the Arab condition to the so-called Israel.

The Zionists import from the United States the various weapons of devastation such as aircraft, tanks, and missiles. However, they import agentry from the realities of the Arab conditions. The agentry in which the capitulationist Arab rulers have fallen constitutes the strongest weapon in the hands of the Zionists which they use [words indistinct] and achieve what they want, while their use of the American aircraft, tanks, and armored cars does not necessarily achieve for them what they want. The American tank can be destroyed before it succeeds in hitting its target, but the agentry of the Arab rulers achieves the gravest and most serious tragedies against the Arab nation before it wanes and dies.

The Zionist enemy used the American weapon in waging its treacherous offensive against Egypt and the Arab nation in 1967 and the enemy then succeeded in occupying wide areas of the Arab land. However, it could not crush the fighting Arab will which refuses to capitulate. When the traitor Al-Sadat became president of Egypt, the Zionists succeeded through this weapon, namely the traitor Al-Sadat's agentry to them, to impose in this way what they could not impose even in part with aircraft, tanks, missiles, and other American-made weapons.

The Zionist enemy used all its military might to strike at the bases and forces of the Palestinian resistance forces in Transjordan. America placed at the disposal of the enemy all the exper-

ience it gained from the war in Vietnam in addition to the weapons they delivered to the Israeli army which used these weapons even before the American Army did. Yet the Zionist forces could not destroy the bases and forces of the Palestine resistance in Transjordan. The Israeli forces fled during the Al-Karamah and the scores of other battles that took place between them and the fedayeen forces. The enemy government recalled tens of thousands of soldiers and officers out of panic and fear of the fedayeen operations intensively carried out by the Arab fedayeen in the depth of the occupied territory.

So the only way opened for the Zionists was to try the weapon of the agentry of the Arab rulers. Through that weapon, they succeeded in destroying the Palestinian resistance forces in Transjordan, where the agent of the Zionists, King Husayn, carried out this filthy job for them and Husayn's forces annihilated tens of thousands of unarmed Palestinians in the Al-Wahdat, Al-Husayn, Markah, Jarash, Al-Baq'ah, and other camps.

In Lebanon, the military air, land, and naval raids by the Zionists continued against the Palestinian resistance forces from 1970 to 1982, but the Zionist military might failed to crush the resistance. Despite the Zionist military supremacy over the resistance, the initiative was not an enemy monopoly; the enemy had to take a defensive position and his settlements in northern Palestine were bombarded daily by the Palestinian artillary and katyusha rockets. Before the capitulationists polluted the combat mentality of the resistance forces, the fedayeen untis used to cross the borders into the heart of Palestine to destroy enemy targets and utilities and to spread panic in the hearts of the foreign Jews, the historic enemies of the Arab nation.

Once more the Zionists resorted to the weapon produced locally in the region. This weapon has again proven itself to be stronger and more dangerous than the American tanks and aircraft. Israel thus relied on the local agents inside Lebanon, on the agents in the Arab regimes, and on the agents in the Palestinian camp itself; it succeeded in implementing its plot which in the summer of 1982 enabled it to sweep southern Lebanon and strike at the Palestine resistance forces.

It was neither the American weapons nor the Zionist army that brought victory for the enemy in the war of the summer of 1982. What paved the way and led to this victory was basically the agentry of the Arab rulers with whom America and Zionism hatched the plot and who, during the implementation of the plot, stood watching the Jews as they shed the blood of the Palestinian Arabs and penetrated further into the Arab Lebanese territory.

The Zionists considered the departure of the Palestine resistance from southern lebanon as the lowering of the final screen on the entire Palestinian cause. But the Palestine Arab people rebelled against the course of capitulation and settlement and clung to the gun and armed struggle as the only means for the liberation of the entire Palestinian Arab land. Thereupon, the enemy resorted to military might for the immediate and total destruction of this phenomenon before it grew and became stronger. However, the enemy continued to come up empty. So the enemy resorted to its tried and tested weapon — the agentry of the Arab rulers.

The current massacres taking place at present at the camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah in Lebanon are nothing but the by-product of the agentry of the Arab rulers who connived with the Zionists under the cover of darkness; they then asked the Amal movement to carry out this filthy part of the capitulationist plot which aims at slaughtering the Palestinian people and burying their cause once and for all.

This is why we say that America is a bitter enemy of the Arab nation and that the Zionists are an enemy that occupies our land. We will not stop fighting this enemy until we destroy it. However, we also say that the cowardly capitulationist regimes which plot against the Arab nation and against our pan-Arab causes and support the fascist isolationist sectarian gangs are an enemy no less dangerous than America and Zionism as long as these regimes continue to cling to their filthy role in the plot to liquidate the Arab cause.

Finally, do we need to remind the agents who are now slaughtering the Palestinian people that when King Husayn committed his crime in 1970 he was promised, in return for his crime, a solution that would give him something? But when he committed the crime, he was given a kick in the back and they swallowed their promises to him.

MAURITANIA

Chairman Receives SDAR Foreign Minister

AB300830 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Yesterday morning CMSN chairman and head of state Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya received in audience Mr Mohamed Ould Salek, the SDAR minister of foreign external relations and member of the SDAR Political Bureau, who delivered to him a message from Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, the SDAR president and secretary general of the Polisario Front.

In a statement to (Mohamed Abdella Ould Zein), the SDAR special envoy said the text of the message to the head of state concerned the latest developments in northwest Africa. He recalled on this occasion that Mauritania is one of three countries on the continent that presented a peace proposal on Western Sahara which received the approval of the OAU and the United Nations. Mr Mohamed Ould Salek added that this peace plan recognized the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence and called on the two sides, Morocco and SDAR, to start direct negotiations on finding a peaceful and equitable solution to the conflict that has divided them for a number of years.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Sends Message to Chedli Klibi

JN301151 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 30 (SUNA) — The secretary general of the Arab League Chedli Klibi has received a message from the chairman of the Transitional Military Council General Siwar

al-Dhahab on the recent development of events at Palestinian refugees camps in Beirut.

Siwar al-Dhahad Receives Party Officials 29 May

JN301050 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May (SUNA) — TMC Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab Wednesday received, separately leader of the Al-Ummah Party (Al-Hadi wing) Wali al-Din al-Hadi and member of the Sudanese Communist Party Dr. 'Izz al-Din 'Ali Amir.

In a press statement following the meeting, Al-Hadi told reporters he had discussed with Siwar al-Dhahab the repatriation of his followers (Ansars) from Ethiopia, their resettlement, as well as national issues.

Asked on the party's programme, he said that work is currently underway to branch out the party's political organizations. He added that effforts are being exerted to solve some issues pertinent to the party's political programme.

Asked on whether the party has any trend to ally with other parties, Al-Hadi said the party has had channels of cooperation with the Democratic Unionist Party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and other southern parties.

Amir said that he had reviewed with Siwar al-Dhahab some issues pertinent to the national unity and the economic situation.

Meanwhile, Siwar al-Dhahab also yesterday conferred with a delegation of Sudan scholars association and discussed with them some religious matters in the country.

Siwar al-Dhahab Chairs 30 May TMC Meeting

JN301805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt] Kahrtoum, 30 May (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council held a regular meeting at the People's Palace this morning under the chairmanship of General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and was reassured of the reinforcement of security throughout the country. The Council also reviewed the report submitted by the Military Council's subcommittee on its meeting with the committee of the People's Armed Forces retired officers.

Leaders Call for Halt to Bloodshed in Beirut

JN271838 Khartoum SUNA in English 1719 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 3 , May 27 (SUNA) — Sudan expressed profound regret and sorrow for the incidents happening in the Paelstinian refugee camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah which led to the falling down of thousands of Palestinian and Lebaense victims.

Chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC) General Siwar al-Dhahab cabled Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, asking them to exert efforts to stop bloodshed and to work for directing all energies in favor of the Arab nation's causes. Siwar al-Dhahab sent a cable to the Lebanese president in this respect.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub released a press statement on the incidents, in which he said that Sudan's people and Government had followed up with concern and anxiety the incidents witnessed by the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah, and the death of thousands of innocent Palestinians and Lebanese victims is a regretful matter.

Prevalence of Arab bloodshed is a nonforgivable crime , because at this time all potentialities must be directed to regain lost Arab rights, Ayyub said.

Ayyub called for exerting efforts to stop the bloodshed from which Arab foes benefit.

Ayyub went on, saying that Sudan expresses its regret for this fighting and, as part of its announced attitudes and principles supporting the Paelstinian rights, Sudan calls on all sides to listen to the voice of wisdom and stop fighting immediately.

Sudan appeals to all brothers and friends to intervene immediately to stop the fighting and find a solution which keeps lives and possessions of the Palestinians and the Lebanese.

Daf'allah Discusses Salaries, Economic Situation

JN301445 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah said today that the new salaries scale adopted by the defunct regime was characterized by major discrepancies. He indicated that had that scale been implemented in its original form it would have created more problems which would have to be resolved. He said it is for these reasons that the Cabinet decided to refer this issue to the Ministry of Labor and competent authorities for study. He stressed the need for fixing and stabilizing prices in order to prevent price increases and the subsequent vicious circle. The prime minister affirmed that the present government has inherited very difficult economic problems. He said that the government is nonetheless studying the deteriorating economic situation, as well as the cost of living. He affirmed that if the government does find a way to alleviate the suffering of the citizens, it will not hesitate to implement it. Al-Jazuli affirmed that the government of the glorious April revolution was not born to titilate the emotions of people. It does not conceal the facts, as was the case in the past.

EEC's Natali, Delegation Depart Khartoum 28 May

JN291058 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1032 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 May (SUNA) — Lorenzo Natali, vice president of the EEC Executive Committee, and the delegation accompanying him, left Khartoum last night following a 2-day visit to Sudan. During the visit, Natali held talks with the chairman of the Transitional Military Council, the prime minister, and senior officials, and held a news conference.

Trade Union Calls for Attorney General's Dismissal

JN301954 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May (SUNA) — The General Federation of Sudanese Trade Unions has submitted a memorandum to the Transitional Military Council on current developments. In it, it affirmed the support of the Executive Bureau of the General Federation for the Military Council's serious and sincere decisions aimed at achieving the people's objectives during the transitional phase.

The memo noted that there (?had been) attempts to interfere in the affairs of the trade union movement on the one hand and to antagonize it through media organs and publications on the other. It explained that the trade union movement has pursued the Transitional Military Council's wise and rational course because the current phase requires self-restraint for the sake of Sudan's unity. The memo indicated that events have developed so seriously that silence constitutes a form of risk.

The memo listed serious practices against the General Federation of Sudanese Trade Unions, indicating that the Trade Union Alliance has continued to carry out practices that are completely unrelated to trade union work and devoid of any legality.

The memo called for dissolving the Trade Union Alliance because the trade union movement rejects custodianship and containment. It urged the establishment of an independent national trade union movement.

The memo of the General Federation of Sudanese Trade Unions noted the serious behavior and statements to which the attorney general has stooped and which conflict with the tasks of his position. In this regard, the memo noted that the attorney general has stated that he will amend the trade union law. It regarded this as flagrant interference in the trade union field. It also noted that a number of trade union leaders have been arrested who are members of the federation's Executive Bureau. The memo also indicated that the responsibility for enforcing security and order is within the jurisdiction of the minister of interior, and not the attorney general. The memo called for the release of a number of trade unionists detained in a number of Sudanese cities. It also called for the dismissal of the attorney general for behavior that conflicts with his professional duties. It stressed the need to promote democratic action through the participation of other institutions and organizations.

In another development, Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati made a press statement in this regard. He indicated that amendments to laws are initiated by the Attorney General's Office. He said that in the past laws were issued by temporary orders by the deposed president and no one was consulted on them.

Regarding what came in the memo on the attorney general's arrest of a number of trade union leaders who are members of the federation's Executive Bureau, 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati explained that this is completely untrue. Those who were arrested had links with the defunct regime. The attorney general affirmed that the arrest of all those who were linked with the defunct May regime will continue.

Editorial Attacks World Bank Policy in Sudan

JN301235 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 30 GMT 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 30 (SUNA) — Under the title of We Will Not Be Governed By the World Bank, the daily newspaper [not further identified] today wrote in its editorial that this is a slogan repeated by the masses whenever they suffer a rise in the prices because the W.B. is behind any increase in the commodity prices.

The editorial which was wrote by 'Ali Hamid said that the World Bank interferes in our domestic affairs and affects the poor and oppressed people because it provides lifting the subsidy of essential commodities. The writer charged that all loans of the W.B. are weak and with very high interest.

He said that the surrender to the conditions of the World Bank led to the destruction of many poor countries.

NUP Views Trial of Former Regime, Beirut Clashes

JN301520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May (SUNA) — The National Unionist Party [NUP] Political Bureau has decided to form a judicial committee to draft a law for trying the May regime pillars. This was stated by Political Bureau member 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Salih. He added that the party will submit the law to official and public sides this week. The law specifies crimes: political corruption, economic corruption, national corruption, and treason. On the current fighting in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Dr 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Salih said the NUP denounces any attempt by any side to liquidate the Palestinian revolution. The party rejects fighting and violence to solve differences among Arab brothers. His excellency announced that the party will call on Arab governments to intervene to stop the fighting. He added that the party calls on the conflicting sides to help the Red Cross in playing its role in aiding and transferring the wounded.

Egyptian Wafd Party Delegation Arrives 29 May

JN301048 Khartoum SUNA in English 1014 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 30 (SUNA) — A delegation of the Egyptian Wafd Party arrived here yesterday on a brief visit to congratulate the Sudanese people on the popular upheaval and to contact leaders of political parties.

TMC Forms Ministries, Appoints Ministers in South

James Loro Announces Formation

EA231812 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Major-General James Loro, member of the Transitional Military Council and chairman of the Transitional High Executive Council, has told the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY that the transitional government for the Southern Region has been formed: It consists of six ministerial portfolios, in addition to the chairman of the council, his assistants, and three governors in the present three regions. His excellency stressed that the

announcement of the formation of the government will take place upon completion of the legal drafting of the decrees accompanying the formation.

His excellency explained that his recent visit to Juba was to meet citizens in Equatoria and to discuss with them the formation of the transitional government. He added that he submitted the results of his tour to the TMC.

With regard to the differences about the return of the Southern Region and transitional government to Juba, his excellency explained that the TMC deems it appropriate to complete the ministerial formation first and following that, a group of officials could go to Equatoria for consultations and consideration with the citizens there about this matter.

His excellency was optimistic about the reunification of the southern region, overcoming of the existing differences, and the restoration of stability to the region. In connection with Decree 14, which repealed Republican Order No 1, his excellency explained that during the transitional period in the Southern Region, the administration will be re-formed by applying the spirit of the agreement and regional autonomy law.

During the period, a general referendum will be held in the region, it will be followed by general elections for approving an administrative system that suits the south.

About the activation of political work in the region at present, his excellency said it is expected that after the formation of the government, politicians in the south will be active in holding symposiums and political soirees as their colleagues in the north are doing in accordance with the democratic course that now prevails in the country.

His excellency appealed to the citizens not to take the law into their own hands but to follow the democratic method and through dialogue and discussion to arrive at satisfactory solutions.

Decrees Issued

EA231911 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The Transitional Military Council today issued a number of decrees under which ministries have been formed and ministers appointed for the Southern Region. The following is the text of the decrees:

Decree No 87 of 1985 for the formation of ministries for the Southern Region:

In the name of God, in the name of the people and the Armed Forces. The TMC, after taking cognizance of Decree No 14 of 1985 and Decree No 27 of 1985, and in exercise of the provisions of Statement No 8, issues the following decree:

Name of decree and commencement of its enforcement: This decree is called the Decree for the Formation of Ministries and Administrative Areas in the Southern Region and it is effective from the date it is signed.

A. Formation: Seven ministries are formed for the Southern Region as follows: Ministry of Administration Affairs, Ministry of Services, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Trade and Supply, and Ministry of Culture and Information.

B. Three areas are formed in the Southern Region as follows: Equatoria area, Upper Nile area, and Bahr al-Ghazal area.

The TMC decrees: Decree No 88 of 1985 for the appointment of ministers for the Southern Region and commissioners of administrative areas:

In the name of God, in the name of the people and the Armed Forces. The TMC, after taking cognizance of Decree No 14 of 1985 and Decree No 87 of 1985, and in exercise of the provisions of Statement No 8, issues the following decree:

The name of the decree and commencement of its effectiveness: This decree is called the Decree for Appointment of Ministers and Commissioners for the Southern Region and it is effective from the date it is signed.

Appointment of ministers:

A. The following are appointed ministers for the southern region:

Minister of:
Administration Affairs:
Mr (Anyo Oto Stiroi)
Services:
Mr William Ajak Logali
Finance:
Mr Hilary Paulo Logali
Agriculture and Natural Resources:
Dr Jama Hasan
Transport and Communications:
Mr Isaiah Kulang Mabior
Trade and Supply:
Brigadier Andrew Makor, retired
Culture and Information:
(Nathaniel Atai Kur)

B. The ministers mentioned in Paragraph A above shall be assisted by the Transitional High Executive Council in implementing the tasks of the transitional period and administering the regions.

Appointment of area commissioners: The following are appointed:

Equatoria area:

Commissioner for:
Administrative Affairs:
Mr Gajok Warnang (Luyaya)
Financial Affairs:
Mr (Olier)

Services Affairs:
Mr Robert (Bandi)

Bahr al-Ghazal area:

Commissioner for:
Administrative Affairs:
Mr Musa (Machar Atek Ader)
Financial Affairs:
Dr Raphael (Kuya Badal)
Services Affairs:
Dr Mathew (Atem)

Upper Nile area:

Commissioner for:
Administrative Affairs:
Mr Paul (Atari)
Financial Affairs:
Mr Benjamin (Majak)
Services Affairs:
Mr Paul (Lon Dhoi)

Issued under my signature on 23 May, 1985.

[Signed] 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, TMC chairman.

Ministers Sworn In

JN291952 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1433 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 29 May (SUNA) — The ministers of the Southern Region and the commissions for the three administrative areas — Bahr al-Ghazal, Equatoria, and Upper Nile — were sworn in this morning before General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, in the presence of TMC Vice Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah; Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah; and Major General James Loro, chairman of the Transitional Higher Executive Council for the Southern Region.

New Ministers Comment

JN301143 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May (SUNA) — Hilary Paulo Logali, minister of finance and economic planning in the Southern Region, has stated that his ministry has many tasks to perform, foremost being to revise and complete the current economic projects in the Southern Region during the transitional period. In a press statement after the swearing in ceremony of the Southern Region government yesterday morning, Logali said the administrative areas in the Southern Region will have their own independent budgets that will be prepared by the areas and will be submitted to the Transitional Higher Executive Council for discussion and approval at the beginning of next year. Speaking about drought, desertification, and starvation in the southern region, Logali said that the council will devote its attention to these problems. He said that more than 1 million people face starvation.

Sabino Oto Savario, minister of administrative affairs, said the Transitional Higher Executive Council and his ministry will exert efforts to establish security and stability. He added that there is a plan to establish a security force from the three administrative areas. He said that the force will safeguard security and will be under the supervision of the Transitional Higher Executive Council.

TUA Rejects Creation of Higher Council for South

JN290958 Khartoum SUNA in English 0929 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Khartoum 29/5/85(SUNA) — The Trade Unions Alliance in Equatoria southern Sudan has rejected Transitional Military Council (T.M.C.) decision which set up a High Transitional Council for administering the Southern Region. The alliance's spokesman told a press conference here Tuesday that the T.M.C. decision was meant to please rebel leader John Garang. The spokesman said the people in Equatoria reject (?centralization) to avoid domination of one tribe over another. He said John Garang and his followers did not represent all the southerners and called for availing opportunity for the citizens in Equatoria to have a say in their problems.

Red Cresent Receives Soviet Aid 29 May

JN291951 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Red Crescent in the last two days received 10 thousands milk cans from the Soviet Red Cross and Crescent associations as the second batch of its aid to the drought and desertification affected peoples in Sudan, which include foodstuffs, blankets and tents worth about 300,000 Sudanese pounds.

The last batch of these aids will arrive the country next June.

SPLM Political Leadership To Hold Meeting

GF291340 Jeddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 26 May 85 p 1

[*AL-MADINAH* dispatch from Khartoum]

[Text] 'Uthman Ibrahim Tawil, founder and chairman of the political wing of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement led by John Garang stated that the political leadership of the movement will hold a meeting in one of the Arab capitals at the beginning of June so as to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon.

Tawil denied that the movement has demanded certain political gains during the current transitional period.

Tawil expressed the movement's confidence on the stand of the Transitional Military Council toward the issue of southern Sudan. He said that what is wanted is to include the fighters into the ranks of the Sudanese Armed Forces.

Radio SPLA Notes Military Operations 29 May

EA301725 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] In response to the historic speech by Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM], Jarad forces under the command of Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of SPLA High Command and commanders of southern Upper Nile and Equatoria administrative areas, made the following operations yesterday, 29 May 1985, in compliance and execution of the orders of the commander in chief for general mobilization, classical guerrilla warfare and intensification of the armed struggle in war zone no 1:

Cobra Battlion, under the command of Major (Bon Abang Dol), attacked Bor town with one reinforced infantry company. The attacking force, which was led by Lieutenant Philip (Okech), carried out the attack at 0530 and completely destroyed (Malwalchat) Army outpost, 6 kilometers from Bor town, capturing it and proceeding to raid and bombard Bor airport and Bor town. (Zindiyyah) Battalion as well, under the command of Major Peter (Polumtimbing), raided and then heavily shelled CCI's [French construction company] (Poptat) at kilo 215 Army garrison, destroying two tanks, one APC, and demolishing four houses, killing and wounding an unidentified number of enemy soldiers. Three SPLA soldiers were slightly wounded in the raid. The raid was carried out by Lieutenant (Colkudum) and Lieutenant (Jukuj Yak Baraj).

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Ratifies Cooperation Agreement With USSR

LD302054 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba today signed the instrument of ratification of the Tunisian-Soviet agreement on the creation of a resident Tunisian-Soviet committee, which was concluded on 28 April 1984. The agreement provides for the creation of a resident Tunisian-Soviet committee to deal with cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, cultural, and commercial fields. Other tasks of the committee provide for following up the implementation of Tunisian-Soviet agreements in the field of cooperation and the ways of its development.

The committee will point out areas for such cooperation and their potentials and submit recommendations in this regard to the authorities concerned in both countries.

CAMEROON

Assembly Head Leaves for Disarmament Conference

AB261030 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The president of the National Assembly, Honorable S.T. Manu, has left Yaounde for Mexico to attend an interparliamentary symposium on disarmament relating to conventional weapons. Honorable Manu left Yaounde yesterday at the head of a Cameroonian delegation including National Assembly secretary general, Amadou Hayatou and the director of cabinet D.T. Atogoh.

A press release from the assembly said the Mexico symposium, holding under the auspices of the Interparliamentary Union, will provide the occasion for a broad and open dialogue among parliamentarians from all over the world, experts and persons from different circles concerned with questions of disarmament relating to conventional weapons. Participants are expected to define the broad outlines of actions with the view to halting and reversing the conventional arms race. The Cameroonian delegation is expected to return on the 1st of June.

GABON

Information Minister on Foiled Coup Plot

AB301650 Libreville AFRICA No 1 in French 1230 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] For more than 1 week now, the matter was on the lips of everyone. Finally, it was confirmed officially yesterday evening following a cabinet meeting presided over by the Gabonese head of state. The matter was about a plot aimed at overthrowing the current Gabonese regime and which was foiled 10 days ago. A Gabonese officer, Captain Alexandre Mandja, was arrested in Libreville. Following is a portion of the final communique issued at the end of the cabinet meeting and in which the minister of information and posts and telecommunications reported on the statement made in this connection by President Omar Bongo:

[Begin recording] The president of the republic made an important announcement to the cabinet on the behavior of Capt Alexandre Mandja of the Air Force who was arrested some days ago for acts aimed at disturbing public order. Capt Mandja was denounced by two of his colleagues whom he briefed about his plan for the plot but these colleagues did not approve of his planned action and the captain is currently being interrogated by competent security forces.

Initial investigations have revealed that his planned plot was an isolated action which cannot jeopardize the integrity of our security forces. Moreover, Capt Mandja is known to the Gabonese head of state and officers for his extortion. [End recording]

Investigations ordered by the government are continuing to determine whether there were some accomplices in the foiled plot.

ZAIRE

Revolution Companions Denounce Al-Qadhdhafi

AB301130 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 May (AZAP) — The Companions of the Revolution have sent a message of support to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, following Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's statement in Bujumbura on 12 May 1985 [date as received] directed at the guide himself and aimed at destabilizing the present regime in Zaire.

In his message, the Companions of the Revolution warned Al-Qadhdhafi, who they described as a terrorist, that in the event of an attack from territories bordering Zaire, these neighboring territories would be held responsible for the reaction of the Zairian Armed Forces.

Here is the text of the message:

We, the Companions of the Revolution, who met on 27 May 1985, have deeply meditated upon the statement made on 12 May 1985 in Bujumbura by Col al-Qadhdhafi, president of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, a statement which exposes the hegemonistic aims of this 20th century terrorist, that is, the assassination of the founding chairman like that of the late As-Sadat of Egypt, the destabilization of the present regime, and the disruption of the peace so dearly acquired by the Zairian people.

The Companions of the Revolution warn the terrorist Al-Qadhdhafi, and all enslaving adventurers who yearn for the past, that the Zairian people will never allow themselves to be intimidated by bellowing statements. If the leader of the authentic Zairian revolution is attacked, the reaction of the Zairian people will be likewise and spontaneous, the Zairian people will continue to respect the true value of the policy of good neighborliness that their guide has always advocated for the well-being of the peoples of Central Africa, and none of our neighbors should see this as a sign of weakness on the part of the Republic of Zaire.

In the event of an attack from their territories, these neighbors would be held responsible for the reaction of our Armed Forces.

We the Companions of the Revolution, who are always ready to serve, reaffirm our unflinching support and are ready to fight at your side with arms to make the supreme sacrifice to safeguard the gains of the revolution of 24 November 1965 of which we are the pioneers.

We express to you our highest regards and deepest respect.

FRG Grants Financial Aid for Civil Guard

AB301854 Paris AFP in French 1244 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 May (AFP) — The West German parliament has decided to grant DM2.5 million in aid spread over a period of 3 years, for the training of Zaire's Civil Guard, a delegation of the Bundestag currently visiting Zaire stated in Kinshasa on Wednesday. The total grants under the German-Zairian cooper-

ation for 1985 is DM48 million as against DM30 million for the previous year, the three parliamentarians, who are members of the parliamentary committee in charge of cooperation and aid for development, stated.

The Civil Guard, which has been newly created, will be notably in charge of controlling the borders and restoring public order in case of demonstrations or riots.

Adolf Muller-Emert (Social Democrat, SPD, Rhenanie-Palatinat), Jochen Feilcke (conservative CDU, West Berlin), and Klaus Jurgen Hedrich (CDU, Lower Saxe) pointed out that their country had already granted similar aid to the police services in Sudan and Somalia. According to diplomatic sources in Kinshasa, it is acknowledged that the grant of DM2.5 million is well below the initial request made by the Zairian authorities and which was considered to be "too much."

The three parliamentarians have carried out an evaluation of the projects financed by the West German cooperation (transport and veterinary education). Their 7-day visit to Zaire, which was to end on Wednesday, was the first stage of an African tour which would also take them to Congo and Gabon.

BENIN

Congolese Leader Visits; Communique Issued

AB271344 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] The Congolese head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, yesterday, Sunday, made a technical and working stopover in Cotonou. Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who just ended a tour of three East European countries — Romania, GDR and Bulgaria — was on his way to Brazzaville from Algiers where he arrived last Thursday.

The Congolese head of state was welcomed on arrival in Cotonou during the technical stopover by President Mathieu Kerekou along with members of the National Executive Council and the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin. The Cotonou stopover enabled the Congolese leader to hold talks with his Beninese counterpart, President Mathieu Kerekou, on questions of mutual interest and the current burning issues which affect the African Continent in particular and the entire world in general.

Since Africa appears to be a fragile continent, it is necessary that we draw up a strategy to combat particularly the ills that affect us — this, according to the Congolese head of state, is the reason for his brief stopover in Cotonou which afforded the two heads of state the opportunity to exchange views within the framework of the friendship and cooperation existing between Congo and Benin.

It must be observed that despite a heavy downpour, the Congolese president and his entourage received a very fraternal and warm welcome, accompanied by drumming, singing and dancing by Cotonou's militants. Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso expressed his complete satisfaction with this welcome. The short visit by the Congolese head of state was also marked by a working session and the publication of a press communique.

In this communique, the two heads of state expressed pleasure over the results of the deliberations of the first session of the Benin-Congo Joint Commission for Cooperation held in Cotonou from 2 to 6 July 1984. The Presidents Sassou-Nguesso and Kerekou expressed their desire to transform the decisions resulting from this session into concrete acts in the interest of the Congolese and Beninese peoples.

Concerning Africa, they expressed their unflinching support for the Angolan and Mozambican people who are faced with Pretoria's subversive and destabilizing maneuvers. The two presidents strongly condemned the minority racist regime of South Africa. Referring to the Western Saharan problem, Presidents Kerekou and Sassou-Nguesso expressed pleasure over the admission of the SDAR into the OAU and her effective participation in the 20th summit of this continental organization. They made a pressing appeal to Morocco and SDAR to let the course of peaceful settlement prevail by engaging in open, direct and unconditional dialogue in conformity with the OAU resolutions.

Concerning Chad, President Mathieu Kerekou commended the efforts made by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in the search for peace in this country and the two statesmen expressed the wish that the Chadian brothers come together to negotiate in order to arrive at an effective and realistic reconciliation.

The Middle East and Latin America were also mentioned in this communique. They expressed their support for the Palestinian people in their struggle against Zionism and also condemned the destabilizing maneuvers against the progressive regimes of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The economic aspect of this press communique marking the end of the visit of the Congolese head of state to Cotonou stressed the need to strengthen the cooperation ties between developing countries, especially African developing countries. To this effect, Presidents Kerekou and Sassou-Nguesso expressed their firm support for all efficient resolutions aimed at fighting against the tragic effects of the drought in Africa.

At the end of this short stopover, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso reviewed the prospects of cooperation ties betweeen his country and Benin, which he described as excellent. The Congolese head of state and his entourage left Cotonou in the middle of the afternoon for Brazzaville.

GHANA

U.S.-USSR Meeting on Southern Africa Viewed

AB292252 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 May 85

[Ayivi Torsu commentary]

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States are to meet in Paris tomorrow to discuss the situation in southern Africa. At present, the United States is accused all over Africa as being the main stumbling block on the path of liberation for blacks in Namibia and South Africa. This is because of U.S. insistence on linking the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, as well as its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, a policy widely interpreted as constituting moral support for the apartheid regime as the United States normally does not hesitate to take strong action including trade embargoes against regimes it does not like, like the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

The Soviet Union, on its side, has been a constant source of support for true independence in Africa through its material and moral support for the liberation movements, and for the Frontline States. So that the moves of the forthcoming meeting of the two superpowers when South Africa is about to install a puppet internal government in Namibia, creates a new hope for a positive solution to the problem.

But African countries have cause to worry about the outcome of such a meeting. It is noted that one reason for the meeting, according to the U.S. State Department, is, quote: To broaden the base of dialogue between the two countries and to reduce the risk of confrontation, unquote. If the two superpowers want to

talk about Africa, they should include representatives of the countries directly concerned to ensure that African interests are taken care of. We must be wary of attempts to impose superpower solutions on Africa. There must be no attempt to carve up the world into areas of influence for the superpowers. This policy perceived in years gone by had the effect of sacrificing the true interests of the peoples of those areas. Africa is ever grateful to the Soviet Union for its support of its objectives, but we still have to be on our guard lest the Soviet Union is persuaded by the United States to reduce its support for Africa in exchange for some similar de-escalation of U.S. presence in areas of concern to the Soviet Union such as Afghanistan, where everybody knows that it is largely U.S. arms which keep the Muslim guerrillas, the mujahidin, fighting the Soviet forces.

The possibility of African interests being ignored by her external supporters should bring home forcefully to us the need to internalize our struggle. That is, we must learn to rely less on external supplies and more and more on our own ingenuity. In this, the struggles of the Vietcong provide adequate lessons. We cannot put our complete trust in outside countries because in the final analysis these countries have their interests to consider. We have seen how Libya quickly stopped its arms supply to the Polisario Front when it saw that its higher interests lay in making friends with King Hassan of Morocco. Libya has just repeated the same stand by withdrawing support from the southern Sudanese liberation movement in favor of better relations with the new regime in Khartoum. Today, it is the Polisario Front and the Sudanese People's Liberation Front that are sacrificed. Tomorrow, who knows who will turn their backs on SWAPO and the ANC? By all means, let all other countries do what is in the interest of their peoples, even if this means betraying sacred principles of freedom to which they have pledged support for many years. By all means let the United States and the Soviet Union meet to discuss Africa. If this meeting helps to avert confrontation then that is good for us because we also do not want superpower confrontation on our continent. But the meeting should not result in the abandonment of the ultimate interests of the people of southern Africa. Our fate must not be decided over our heads.

VOICE Hopes Returnees From Nigeria Learn Lesson

AB270849 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 27 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *VOICE* hopes Ghanaian deportees from Nigeria will this time take a lesson from the hardship and degradation suffered at the hands of the Nigerian security officials as well as the cold reception accorded them back home, to discard the belief that salvation can only be found outside Ghana. The paper says, in its opinion, not enough official action is being taken on some of the events relating to the present kicking out of illegal Ghanaians from Nigeria. For example, it has been established without doubt that there were shooting incidents at the Seme border post and the Hajj camp, Lagos airport. It says, to top it all, the Nigerian military authorities are said to have removed from hospital to an unknown destination two of the Ghanaians who were eyewitnesses to the shooting incident.

The paper would like to know if by their action, the Nigerian authorities want to remove all traces of eyewitness accounts of these sad and unnecessary killings. And having killed as much as 25 of Ghana's sons and daughters, what will the Nigerian authorities do with the bodies?

The *VOICE* says these are some of the questions the Nigerian Government has to answer in the same manner as apartheid South Africa is expected to account for the shooting of African brothers and sisters there. The paper hopes the international community will exert pressure on Nigeria to account for every drop of bloodshed in these disgraceful incidents.

ANC President Tambo Arrives for Accra Visit

AB291725 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, is in the country on a week's visit. Speaking to newsmen at the airport on his arrival, Mr Tambo said his visit is in fulfillment of the long-standing invitation by the PNDC [Provisional Naitonal Defense Council] government. He said he will brief the government on the current situation in the armed struggle of the ANC. [Words indistinct] discussions with members of government will center on the activities of the OAU Liberation Committee and what Ghana can do in the way of strengthening the struggle of the ANC and SWAPO.

On the current situation within South Africa, Mr Tambo said the ANC is the consciousness of the black majority and the struggle will continue until the system of apartheid is destroyed. He said the reform being made by the Botha regime is to prevent the world from seeing the true nature of apartheid. Mr Oliver Tambo said apartheid is so entrenched that no reforms will change it.

On the signing last year of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and the racist regime, Mr Tambo said the Nkomati Accord has not affected the struggle of the ANC in any way. The ANC leader said with its inability to operate in Swaziland and Mozambique, the Congress has concentrated its struggle within South Africa itself.

Mr Tambo was met at the airport by the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata; the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and ANC representatives in the country.

Meets With Asamoah

AB301110 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The president of the African National Congress, ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, currently on a week's visit to Ghana, yesterday called on the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, in Accra. Mr Tambo briefed Dr Asamoah on the current developments in the struggle of the ANC in South Africa since his last visit to Ghana in 1978. He said the ANC has decided to wage a political struggle in addition to the armed struggle. This strategy, Mr Oliver Tambo said, has succeeded in creating problems for

the racist Botha regime. This is because the people meet racist oppression with any weapon they get.

On his part, Dr Asamoah briefed the ANC leader on the program of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] since 31 December 1981. He said the government has had the task, among other things, of checking corruption, reducing government expenditure, and attempting to create better conditions of living for Ghanaians. He said because of the economic recovery program, things are improving in the country and, as he put it, Ghanaians are beginning to smile. He said the Botha regime now feels isolated because the oppressed majority are uniting on all fronts against it.

Mr Tambo, who arrived in the country yesterday, is here at the invitation of the PNDC Government. He is expected to hold discussions with members of government on the current situation in southern Africa and the struggle of the ANC. He is also expected to participate in the activities marking the 6th anniversary of June 4.

Cites Torture in RSA

AB302018 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The visiting president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, today called on Mr Justice Daniel Annan, a member of the Provisional National Defense Council, in Accra. He briefed Mr Justice Annan on the apartheid system in South Africa. Mr Tambo described apartheid as the worst political system in the world now. He said in South Africa today, people are tortured daily to give false evidence to convict others. Mr Tambo, however, noted that the racist regime is in trouble and has been looking for a way out. The ANC president empashized that unless the white minority government abandons apartheid, its problems will continue. He commended Ghana for its continued contribution to the nationalist struggle despite its economic problems.

On his part, Mr Justice Annan said the timing of Mr Tambo's visit to Ghana is significant. This is because it comes at a time when lectures are being held in Ghana in memory of one of Africa's great pan-Africanists, Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah.

Industries Secretary Returns From SFRY Visit

AB301920 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The secretary for industries, science and technology, Dr Francis Acquah, returned home today from Belgrade where he attended the 29th technology fair on the achievement of Yugoslavia. The fair is an international meeting on technology transfer and industrial cooperation between developing countries in the processing industry. Greater attention was focused on food processing and the preservation of agricultural produce.

Dr Acquah told newsmen that the meeting exchanged views on industrialization strategy. He disclosed that many Yugoslav industrialists have pledged to enter into joint ventures with their Ghanaian counterparts, especially in agro-based industries. Attention was also drawn to fish processing. As a beginning, an intergrated framework to provide fishing facilities in Ghana was considered at the meeting. The exchange of technical know-how in areas of construction, food processing, and the establishment of a foundry in Ghana were also considered.

According to the secretary, he held talks with other research agencies on technical cooperation. He announced that Ghana will hold an industrial trade fair next year. Dr Acquah is of the view that if part of the trade fair site is turned into a permanent technology center, Ghanaian entrepreneurs can exchange ideas for the industrial development of the country.

Official Returns From Visit to Cuba, Comments

AB301910 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The political counsellor for economic development of CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase, has also returned to Accra after a month's visit to Cuba. He told newsmen that the visit enabled him to acquaint himself with the structure, history, and development of CDR and how they relate to government institutions. Col Asase said CDR in Cuba are deeply involved in various sectors of the economy. These include their participation in educational matters, constructional works, agriculture, and the provision of free social services to the people. The political counsellor emphasized that the level of awareness of the involvement of cadres in the economic activity is a testimony of their commitment to advance the cause of their people.

According to him, he visited a number of places including the CDR Secretariat in Havana and exchanged views on CDR activities. Col Asase attributed their success to the able leadership of President Fidel Castro to build a sound economy. He gave the assurance that he will build a solid and sound CDR front that will benefit the society. The political counsellor, however, said since the enemy will do well to derail the CDR concept, it needs a lot of time to build solid structures that can counteract such activities. It needs a lot of time and patience on the part of Ghanaians to realize the usefulness of the CDR concept.

According to Col Asase, he met Ghanaians resident in Havana. He also addressed Ghanaian students on the Isle of Youth about the economic and political situations.

IVORY COAST

President Warns Against Economic Smugglers

AB241340 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
24 May 85 p 32

[Excerpts] The cabinet met yesterday morning from 0930 to 1200 under the chairmanship of the head of state, His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Ministry of Commerce: The cabinet listened to a report by Kouandi Angba, the minister of commerce, concerning Annex I

of Decree No 84-1236 of 8 November 1984 on the establishment of a surcharge on importation of some manufactured goods — a decree which the president has signed.

The president then took the opportunity offered by the occasion to issue instructions concerning the activities of smugglers and the immense harm they inflict on the national economy. He then asked the ministers to see to it that the smugglers are punished and expelled; you must investigate with rigor, he said, and each time a smuggler is punished and expelled, you must inform other African countries in order to prevent him from repeating his activities in other brotherly African countries. For example, the president continued, we know that there are goods that leave the port without being taxed because they are meant for Burkina Faso, but they do not in fact reach their destination. They return to the Ivory Coast and flood the market.

As you can see, in such a case, we lose as does the brotherly neighboring country. Clear and definite instructions have therefore been given to the various ministries concerned to search out, track down and punish the smugglers and saboteurs of the national economy.

LIBERIA

'Terrorist' Receives Sentence for Treason

AB300910 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Mr Elmer Glee Johnson, a terrorist charged with treason for attempting to overthrown the Liberian Government last November was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the People's Criminal Court A at the Temple of Justice in Monrovia. The 15-member panel jury in the trial last Thursday, 23 May, had brought down guilty verdict.

Johnson, 27, was arrested along with a Mr Woodhouse, a former U.S. marine, in connection with the November shooting incident on the (?Sumat) Road in Monrovia in an attempt to overthrow the Liberian Government. Mr Woodhouse was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment earlier this year. In his plea about 2 weeks ago, Johnson told the Criminal Court A that he was guilty of the charge.

Presiding Judge H. (Sow Billy), who sentenced Mr Johnson, told the court 2 weeks ago, when Mr Johnson pleaded guilty, that it was necessary to hold the trial since it is presumed under the laws of Liberia that a person is not guilty of a crime unless he is tried by a court of competent jurisdiction.

MALI

Niger's Kountche Begins Visit, Comments on Ties

AB302140 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Niger President General Seyni Kountche arrived in Bamako this morning for a 24-hour working visit. The Niger head of state was welcomed by his Malian counterpart, General Moussa Traore, who was accompanied by the constituted bodies.

President Seyni Kountche of Niger, who is also the current chairman of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS], explained the purpose of his working visit to Djibril M'boch in the VIP lounge of Bamako-Senou International Airport.

[Begin recording][Kountche] The situation which prevails (?presently in the Sahel) is one which preoccupies all the leaders of the region. The people of this region are truly suffering from famine, malnutrition, and disease, coupled with other specific individual cases from each side. These have caused the migration of a number of these people to settle in other countries. This has added to the difficulties of some of these countries.

Within my capacity as chairman of the ICDCS, it is quite normal that if our schedules permit us, I should get into contact with the leaders of these countries. This is the purpose of my visit to Mali today. And if God permits, I will be in Burkina tomorrow. I wish to have talks with the Malian authorities, singularly with the head of state, General Moussa Traore, with whom I will discuss the situation, notably, mobilization, and the dispatch of aid material — in short to (?redeem) this situation. Also, as is known, these factors, which are linked with famine and malnutrition, are caused by desertification. As I have just said, this is an opportunity to exchange with the Malian authorities, singularly with the head of state the measures we have adopted individually not only to restore our ecology but also in our search for self-sufficiency in food production. Also, it goes without saying the quality of the relations between Niger and Mali — relations which emanate from the history of the nations of the community to which we belong and in which we share a common destiny. This is also the moment to exchange ideas within the frameowrk of consultations with the Malian head of state on the problems of the subregion, the region, the continent, as well as international issues.

[M'boch] Mr President, Niger and Mali were affected by the recent expulsion of illegal aliens from Nigeria. During your discussions, will you touch on this issue? And secondly, as your friend and brother General Moussa Traore has said, "Every African who is in Mali is at home." Does Niger support this policy on foreigners living on its soil?

[Kountche] Apart from geographic, economic, and social links existing between our countries, we are members of organizations which favor integration or harmony. Niger and Mali are members of ECOWAS. If there are sovereign decisions governing the stay of each other's citizens in our respective countries, we must bear in mind some realities which automatically come into focus. Our borders are artificial and our peoples belong to ethnic communities which were separated by these borders. If, within the framework of ECOWAS, as it is in the case of the West African Economic Community, there is a whole legislation which respects the sovereign decision of every country, we would prefer that diplomacy or interstate relations prevails. And as I said before my departure, if even the [words indistinct] before my departure, we recorded ... I say officially ... at least 50,000 people who passed through border posts apart from those who passed through along footpaths.

As Mali has also been affected ... the same applies to the Burkinabe ... there were also Ghanaians, Togolese and Benin nationals ... this is the moment, within the framework of bilateral relations and within the framework of the ICDCS, to know Mali's point of view, especially as emergency aid and the strategy to be adopted are concerned. This is also the time, as we have done both is Rome and in Geneva, to arouse the awareness of the international community on these aspects which only increase the sufferings of the people.

[M'boch] Mr President, Mali recently took the initiative to find an African solution to the Chadian problem. Niger is one of Chad's neighboring countries. Do you hope to make any contribution to this initiative taken by Mali — an initiative which, at least, has been supported by the OAU?

[Kountche] I share the same opinion as General Moussa Traore and we have lauded his initiative. Before coming to Bamako at the invitation of the Malian head of state, Hissein Habre made a stopover in Niamey. And as a fellow head of state, he did not fail to explain to me the purpose of his trip to Bamako. And I encouraged him. Whatever the initiative — either Malian, Congolese, or any other — the search for peace in Chad is the concern of all African leaders and we have to support such initiatives. And as we usually say, the Chadians must be aware of this and facilitate these individual or collective initiatives toward the rallying of all the Chadian nationals in order to bar the way for all that can divide them and rather tackle the real problem which is the search for the happiness of every Chadian no matter his faction, his ethnic group, or his ideological convictions. [End recording]

President Kountche leaves Bamako at 0900 tomorrow, Friday. On this occasion, the protocol of the republic invites the members of the constituted diplomatic and consular bodies and of the international organizations to be present at the Bamako-Senu International Airport at 0800 on Friday, 31 May 1985. The presidential plane is scheduled to leave at 0900.

NIGERIA

Maitatsine Follower Tells of Role in Riots

AB301720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] A member of the proscribed Maitatsine religious sect, Malam Saidu Wane, yesterday told the commission of inquiry into the recent religious disturbances in Gombe that he was paid 30 naira as advance for his participation in the riots. Malam Saidu said that he joined the proscribed religious sect 3 years ago and participated in the Bulunkutu and Jimeta religious uprisings. He said he killed two persons in Bulunkutu, three in Jimeta, and about seven in the Gombe riots.

Malam Saidu explained that members of the sect were usually fed with food prepared with human blood and that they had marks with which they were identified among themselves. He said that they were provided with charms believed to be capable of warding off bullets and that they were trained on how to use conventional weapons. The fanatic said that if he was called upon to fight again he would be willing to do so.

TIMES Urges Review of Relations With Neighbors

AB251246 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* calls for a review of Nigeria's policy with her neighbors. The paper feels that a new policy that will reflect the present reality should be evolved. The *TIMES* observes that the neighboring countries have failed to reciprocate Nigeria's efforts to foster regional cooperation and continental unity. It recalls such countries' distorting and falsification of the true situation at the borders during the recent expulsion of illegal immigrants from Nigeria. The paper points out that Nigeria has always displayed maturity at great expense and provocations to sustain the spirit of regional and African unity. It therefore feels that the sacrifices would not be worth making if the goals for which they are being made are not understood and sincerely shared by neighboring countries.

Radio Condemns Somali-South African Cooperation

AB301836 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 30 May 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] When some time last year there was a report that the South African prime minister, Pieter W. Botha, was to visit some African countries, the news was dismissed with a wave of the hand, knowing fully well the strong antiapartheid posture of the OAU and the policy of African countries to isolate South Africa. It was also with disbelief that many African states received the news in [words indistinct] last year, that South Africa was making moves to obtain overflying and landing rights for its aircraft in some African countries. It was unthinkable that any member of the OAU would grant apartheid South Africa such a right.

However, a recent report by the *LONDON OBSERVER* claims that Somalia has not only been exchanging visits with South Africa, but also maintains an economic and military cooperation agreement with the racist regime. The *OBSERVER* report further alleges that Somalia has indeed given the South African airways permission to overfly Somali airspace as well as landing rights at Mogadishu. In return, South Africa, according to the report, is replenishing Somalia's arsenal and providing technical personnel to maintainSomalia's military hardware. The Somali Government has not denied the report published over a week ago, but is said to have acknowledged the presence in Somalia of South African technical personnel.

This is shocking! The Somali Government's cooperation agreement with Pretoria, if indeed it is true, is a betrayal of the African cause. Somalia, as a member of the OAU, is party to the long-standing action of the continental organization to ostracize South Africa because of the racist policy of the minority regime in Pretoria. There can therefore be no valid excuse for the

government of Siad Barre to enter into any sort of agreement with South Africa. As for the granting of overflying and landing rights, it would be necessary to point out that this is an act of international cooperation governed by the rules laid down by the UN agency known as the International Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO. The ICAO's objectives include the development and planning of international air transport as well as the maintenance of international standards and regulations for civil aviation.

But as far back as 1974, the UN General Assembly had resolved that South Africa be totally excluded from participating in all international organizations under the umbrella of the world body which of course includes the ICAO. The expected effect of these exclusions is the denial of apartheid South Africa of such facilities as overflying and landing rights by all member states of ICAO and especially those of Africa.

By allowing South Africa to overfly her airspace and use her airport, Somalia has betrayed all Africans, especially those under the oppressive regime in South Africa.

The Somali Government has cast doubts on the seriousness of the Afrinan people in seeking the cooperation of the international community in the effort to liquidate the apartheid and wrest independence for Namibia from the racist Pretoria regime. One seriously hopes that the *LONDON OBSERVER* report is false and that Somalia is still fully committed to the OAU and all it stands for.

Commentary Says Cuba 'True Friend of Africa'
AB301738 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 May 85

[Ishola Dada commentary]

[Text] As the fate of Nambia continues to be shrouded in mystery and as the possibility of an imminent unilateral declaration of independence in that territory gains some credibility, one country which has proved itself to be a true friend of Africa is Cuba. She has come out with the pledge of unflinching support for the Namibian people in case the racist South African Government goes ahead with its diabolical plan.

Cuba once demonstrated, in practical terms, her moral and material support for liberation struggle in the American backyard, namely, in northern and southern America. She is indeed regarded as a thorn in the flesh of the Reagan administration in the United States. It is therefore not surprising that Cuba, in the wake of the rumor of a possible unilateral declaration of independence in Namibia, has pledged here outright preparedness to rescue the territory from unwarranted domination by the racist bigots who control southern Africa.

The pledge, which was given by the Cuban charge d'affaires of the country's embassy in Nigeria, Dr Silvio Riviera, during a symposium organized by the Nigerian National Committee Against Apartheid as part of events marking the Namibia Day in commemoration of the founding of the OAU, was a manifestation of the determination of that country's government to see justice and fair play reign supreme in Namibia. Mr Riviera's remark that although Cuba was far removed from Africa she felt deeply concerned that the struggle of Africa for self-determination was a much her own and would therefore be prepared to join other countries of the world in the liberation of Namibia, should leave nobody in any doubt that any unilateral declaration of independence for Nambia could not be taken lightly.

Of course, the involvement of Cuba in liberation struggle in Africa is not new. For many years now, Cuban forces have fought alongside their Angolan counterparts to thwart the dangerous design of apartheid South Africa to recolonize the sovereign Republic of Angola, an achievement which has taken a bitter struggle with blood to accomplish in dealing with the Portuguese colonialists.

In fact, it can safely be said that the Cuban element played a big role in maintaining up to the present day the status quo in Angola, Mozambique, and other southern African countries. For example, it is quite obvious that the racists have not dropped their intention to get rid of the governments in Angola and Mozambique accord or no accord, because the two countries are not run by the kind of people they can manipulate. Because of this, South Africa has gone the whole hog to see that the legitimate governments in these countries are overthrown. For this, there they have employed all sorts of tactics including overt and covert operations either directed through invasion of their territories or through the use of antigovernment elements in the two African states.

In Angola for example, South Africa continues to arm Jonas Savimbi's Union for Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, to disrupt government efforts to build an economically viable and politically stable country which all Angolans will be proud of. And in Mozambique, the racists have continued to arm to the teeth Mozambican rebels who have been launching destructive attacks on economic targets and persons in various towns and cities, including the capital Maputo.

That South Africa has refrained from a total invasion of these two countries is due to the Cuban element, mainly the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola. It is true some people are prone to argue that although Cuban forces are present in Angola yet some South African troops continue to occupy a section of the country. However, the fact that no less a power than the United States is seeking to link the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola to the Namibian independence question, is a pointer to the fact that the Cuban element is a force to be reckoned with today in southern Africa. If anything, Cuba's stand on the Namibian independence question underlines the need for Africa to identify who are its true friends. There is no doubt that Cuba is one and that those who profess to be Africa's friends but at the same time abort the struggle of Africa for economic and political independence are the enemies of Africa. Africans are no fools!

Garba Visits USSR; Condemns RSA, U.S. Policy
AB302157 Dakar PANA in English 1318 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, Retired Maj-Gen Joseph Garba, has called for concerted efforts in combating racial

discrimination in South Africa, the Moscow correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports.

Maj Gen Garba, who is also the chairman of the UN Special Committee for Action Against Apartheid, made the call at a news conference in Moscow yesterday at the conclusion of a five-day visit to the Soviet Union. He said that the main obstacle to the apartheid problem was the assistance rendered to the racist regime by Western countries especially the U.S.

Maj Gen Garba said that the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa would enhance the transfer of technology and supply of arms with which the apartheid regime shot defenceless blacks at home and staged acts of aggression against independent neighboring states. He called for mandatory sanctions against South Africa and the boycott of the apartheid state in all spheres, including the scientific, cultural, sporting and technological fields.

During the visit, Maj Gen Garba met the vice president of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, Mr Bayken Ashimov, and also visited the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University where he met some African students.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Arrives in Cabinda To Address Rally

MB301754 Luanda ANGOP in English
1730 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cabinda, May 30, (ANGOP) — The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is leading a high-powered party and government delegation, arrived in Cabinda this morning, where he is on a working visit.

President dos Santos was received at the local airport by the provincial (?commissioner), Jorge Barros [name indistinct], member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and other provincial party and government leaders.

According to the program of the presidential visit, besides [words indistinct] economic installations, the president will also hold an extended meeting with the provincial committee of the party and with the provincial commissariat and he will also address a mass rally at the First of May Square in the city of Cabinda.

(?Cabinda Province is the economic) hub of Angola due to large quantities of oil that are being explored, including wood and coffee. [as received] It has borders with the Republic of Congo and Zaire [words indistinct] 500 km.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Cabinda Incident

MB301945 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 30 May 85

[Declaration by the Angolan Ministry of External Relations issued in Luanda on 30 May]

[Text] 1. At 1730 on 21 May 1985, a FAPLA patrol surprised at Malongo in Cabinda Province a group of nine elements, which it later discovered to be a South African commando group.

2. This commando group, according to a (?captured element), had the objective of sabotaging the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company oil complex in Malongo. It also planned to leave at the site [word indistinct] propaganda material to give the impression that the action was carried out by the UNITA puppet group.

3. Thanks to the prompt action of FAPLA, this group was unable to realize its diabolic plan, which had it succeeded would not only cause immense material damage but would also result in the death of a number of people, both Angolans and foreigners, particularly U.S. citizens.

4. The aim of such an operation was obvious — to discredit the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola in the eyes of the Western governments with which it has economic relations, as is the case with the United States, to destabilize its economy, and to convince these same governments that the UNITA puppet group would be a valid [word indistinct] in the issue of the solution of the problems for peace in southern Africa.

5. The vigilance and the prompt response of the Defense and Security Forces of the People's Republic of Angola (?neutralized the aims) of the group of saboteurs [passage indistinct]. It is thought that a number of other members of the group may have been hit before making their escape. This operation was not aimed against any refugee or a Namibian or South African refugee camp.

6. This action, just like the others which took place in Lomaum, Cahama, the bridge over the Giraul River and others, (?does not convince) the Angolan Government that the South African Government is really interested, as was very recently affirmed by the South African president and its foreign minister, in serious and constructive negotiations with a view to finding a peaceful, just, and lasting solution of the problems for peace in southern Africa.

7. These actions contrast with the sincerity demonstrated by the Angolan Government with a view to creating a climate of peace and understanding in the region evidenced in a number of goodwill gestures as well as in realistic and constructive proposals, the most recent of which was the proposal of a general platform of negotiations and its complementary text sent to his excellency the secretary general of the United Nations on 20 November 1984. Another proof of the sincerity and goodwill of the Angolan Government was demonstrated very recently in Maputo when an Angolan delegation led by deputy minister of external relations met with a South African delegation. The meeting was aimed at preparing the grounds for a meeting at the level of ministers which would have as its objective the genuine search of solutions for peace in the region. During the meeting, the head of the Angola delegation made use of the opportunity to inform the South African side of the intention of its government to free three so-called South African fishermen found aboard a Japanese ship off the coast of Angola's Namibe Province. These initiatives are an unequivocal testimony of good faith and seriousness of the intentions for peace of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

On the contrary, the military acts of aggression described above and carried out by the Special Forces of the South African Army are to be condemned. They violate not only the internationally recognized fundamental principles of modern international regulation but also the spirit and letter of the Lusaka pledge of 16 February 1984. What is more, the commando group which tried to sabotage the Malongo oil installations (?has seriously acted) against the security of the Angolan state and therefore the discussion on their (?return) is not timely. With this, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola feels that it has replied to the message of the South African foreign minister issued on 24 May. Accordingly, it demands explanations from the South African Government for all this flagrant contradiction and calls its attention to the fact that the recurrence of such acts, instead of contributing for the lessening of tension, endanger the efforts which are being carried out with a view to establishing a true climate of peace in the region — efforts for which the Angolan Government continues to be firmly engaged.

ANGOP Commentary Condemns Cabinda Incident

MB301947 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 May 85

[ANGOP commentary: "An Expensive Irresponsibility"]

[Text] The South African attempt to destroy the Malongo oil complex is inciting a wave of protests throughout the world. The international press, including the one traditionally identified with the most reactionary Western values, has been denouncing the attempt in the most severe diplomatic language. Preotira's enemies as well as allies are unanimous in recognizing that the attempt to destroy the Malongo oil installations has opened a very serious precedent in the history of state terrorism in southern Africa and has contributed to seriously worsening the situation in the region. Accordingly, the denunciation made by international public opinion enables us to conclude that South Africa has once again gone too far in a abetting terrorism in southern Africa. Obsessed by its dreams to tame all the remaining countries of the region, the Pretoria regime has no eyes or ears for what takes place around it. However, these dreams transformed into an obsession have, at least in Cabinda, suffered a serious disillusion.

South African direct involvement in actions of military nature against Angola date back to August 1975, 3 months before the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola. Since then, the situation has been one of undeclared war. The Angolan economic infrastructures have been the favorite targets of the South African terrorism as happened at the Luanda refinery, the Giraul Bridge, the National Angolan Fuel Company oil deposits in Lobito, the Lomaum Dam, and the Luanda Harbor, where two ships loaded with foodstuffs were dynamited, and at a number of other economic targets. The aim is to strangle the Angolan revolution. Despite documentary evidence presented by Angolan authorities, Pretoria has never before admitted in such a clear manner its direct participation in this war of destruction which it carries on inside Angola. Until the Malongo incident, the South African reaction was marked with cynicism. Every time it commented on its attacks against Angolan economic objectives, South Africa, intoxicated by its superiority complex, feigned not to have anything to do with them.

At the same time, the UNITA puppet group ridiculously hurried to claim responsibility for the damage cause to the Angolan economy. UNITA, as is its habit, found amusement in burying its head in the sand, claiming responsibility for actions which the entire international community today knows it is incapable of carrying out. Its silence on the foiled South African attempt in Malongo is significantly symptomatic.

However, this foiled attempt has forced the Pretoria regime to change its attitude. The detailed report on the operation presented by the Angolan authorities did not leave it with any other alternative. Instead, with its usual cynicism, South Africa tried initially to justify the terrorism but it was of no avail. Stunned by the results of its irresponsible action, South Africa now adopts the stand of a honorable country which carries out all its activity within reason.

The two attitudes demonstrated by South Africa seriously clash with each other. The duplicity is striking. After having publicly admitted that its commando group was surprised when preparing to inflict a heavy blow to the Angolan economy, the South African Government, now in despair, has resorted to accusing the Angolan authorities of having forced the prisoner captured in Cabinda to accept his involvement in the attempt to destroy the Malongo oil installations. The statement made by the prisoner during the press conference did not contribute to open up brilliant prospects for the Pretoria image at the international level. Captain Wynand Petrus has fundamentally denied the South African argument according to which its commando group was found in Angola in a simple mission of espionage of the ANC and SWAPO activities. The denial made by its own officer according to which the suicide commando did not come to Angola in search of the ANC nor SWAPO left South Africa in a situation of extreme embarrassment. Now it resorts to all kinds of nonsense in an attempt to achieve a satisfaction that would at least reassure it morally.

The expression of gratitude made by the prisoner for the good treatment accorded him by the Angolan Government has been discrediting the argument sustained by Pretoria. Far, far from confusing both the national and international public opinion, with its desperate somersaults of denials and defamation, the Pretoria regime is only coming off badly while at the same time sustaining the idea that it has completely lost its sense ofhumor. Pretoria's reaction to the confessions of his captain, Wynand Petrus, clearly demonstrates a philosophy which is based on terrorism but which is rudimentary and inadequate at the diplomatic level. The Peole's Republic of Angola, which will this year only complete 10 years of independence, is not in any way interested [words indistinct] of the South African rulers. Nor is it willing to lecture them on elementary diplomacy of which they seriously lack. However, Angola views this South African embarrassment with serenity and hopes that at least this time the Pretoria rulers will have learned a lesson. No other government with a clear conception of international relations would have done what Pretoria did. That is why the entire international public opinion is today unanimous in condemning the South African adventure.

Even the United States itself, which is an expert in the art of finding solutions for the diplomatic difficulties of its allies, this time, practically with its hands tied, came close to the point of condemning their preferential ally in southern Africa in its entanglement. South Africa is today deservedly paying an expensive price for its belligerent, arrogant, irresponsible, and above all, racist policy.

KUP: UNITA Issues Communique on Cabinda Raid

MB310628 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 31 May (KUP) — As an organization, as a political will and as a force UNITA has challenged MPLA's arrogance and intransigence and has warned international opinion that violence will break out in the whole of southern Africa.

UNITA president issued the stern warning in a Commando Operacional Estrategico [Strategic Operational Command] --C.O.P.E. statement published on Thursday. He was reacting to the thunderous MPLA campaign from Luanda about Cabinda incident which occured on 21/05/85.

MPLA in its intention to confuse international opinion projected South African Government as a threat to Western economic interests while hiding the real cause of Angolan conflict and tension in southern Africa.

UNITA is not specifically against Western interests although such interests are at risk because of the war in the country, said the communique.

The communique went on that political and military activities in Cabinda, as part of the national territory will continue despite opposition by South African Government and other friendly countries.

Turning to the British press, UNITA energetically denounced the British publications in which racist sentiments are expressed concerning UNITA's capability to carry out sophisticated sabotage missions.

As a signatory of Alvor Accords of January 1985, UNITA took this responsibility of Angolan armed resistence against Cuban-imposed government using Soviet weapons and the East German disinformation system.

Angolans have right to choose their own government the communique added.

Claims Sabotage Strikes

MB301126 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] UNITA has rejected as absurd the allegations that recent sabotage strikes in the Angolan oil fields were not its work. In a statement from Lisbon, the rebel movement says all the actions claimed by UNITA are UNITA's and statements to the contrary are either in bad faith or made under duress.

The statement by UNITA is in response to a news conference given by Captain Wynand du Toit, a South African commando captured in a clash with Angolan Government troops in Angola's Cabinda Province last week. Capt Du Toit has said that South Africa was responsible for various sabotage attempts and attacks which UNITA claimed to have carried out. Diplomats say Capt Du Toit's allegations shatter the credibility of the rebel movement. They say his disclosures will fuel suspicions that many other major attacks claimed by UNITA were in fact carried out by South African units. The diplomats noted that Capt Du Toit showed no sign of having been maltreated or tortured when he gave his news conference.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Ends SFRY Visit

MB260559 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 25 May 85

[Excerpt] Antonio Joaquim Roxo, the Angolan deputy minister of agriculture, has concluded a 4-day official visit to Yugoslavia within the framework of the strengthening of cooperation with friendly countries as established by the party's first national conference. The vist by Joaquim Roxo, who returned from Belgrade the day before yesterday, was aimed at obtaining the necessary technical, financial, and economic assistance for the realization of the different development programs whose implementation still depends on foreign cooperation. Accordingly, the deputy minister of agriculture discussed with the Yugoslav officials the possibilities of cooperation connected with the implementation of the programs and the [words indistinct] future undertaking including the (Quicuxe) project, which involves the Yugoslav agroindustrial enterprise. With the assistance from this enterprise, there is a possibility to begin an irrigation system next October within the framework of the implementation of (Quicuxe) program.

BOTSWANA

Vice President, Minister Say RSA Threatens Peace

MB301828 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, this morning attacked South Africa for allegedly threatning peace in southern Africa. He was addressing the annual working session of the Council of Ministers of the SADCC in Maseru. Referring to last week's interception of South African troops in Angola, Mr Mmusi said South Africa was implementing a policy of military and economic destabilization in the region. Opening the meeting, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho called on African nations to strengthen their economies to avoid being markets for developed countries. SADCC officials said the 2-day meeting will discuss agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, and other issues. It is attended by 20 ministers from SADCC member states.

COMOROS

President Abdallah Returns From Trip to France

AB301846 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moroni, 30 May (AFP) — President Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane of the Comoros Islands returned to Moroni Thursday morning after a 10-day private visit to France. No news was broadcast in the Comoros on the purpose of this visit nor the possible discussions the Comoran head of state held with French authorities. This private visit, observers in Moroni note, constitutes the first trip abroad for President Abdallah since the abortive coup d'etat of 8 March 1985.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Demands Talks With Lisbon on Hostages

MB301919 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] MNR rebels in Mozambique have again demanded direct talks with Portugal over the release of four captured Portuguese. The MNR has issued a statement in Lisbon aimed at guaranteeing the safety of the Portuguese woman and her three children.

The MNR claims the four were abducted south of Maputo by government troops, and found a week later by the rebels. Last Sunday, the Portuguese Government said it would not accept any form of political pressure or blackmail over the issue.

Commentary Urges Truth in Maputo Theft Incident

MB301142 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 29 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The first duty of any news reporter anywhere in the world is to try to find out the truth and to inform the public of that truth. Whether we are talking about a road accident or the outbreak of war, the principle remains the same. Truth is the first target. News organizations which employ reporters should have the same principle at heart. The reading and listening public has a right to know the truth. When a reporter or a news organization allow personal feelings or prejudices to distort the truth, the public is not getting what it deserves.

This week, radio listeners and newspaper readers in many parts of the world were hoodwinked by a news organization's report that urban guerrilla warfare had broken out in Maputo, the Mozambican capital. One telephone call to the police would have revealed that the case involved armed car thieves who shot at the police at the moment of confrontation. It was a simple criminal case, but, the Portuguese news agency chose to present this as a political case and a Portuguese leader of a terrorist organization in Mozambique declared in Lisbon that his terrorists were responsible after he heard the report from a Portuguese journalist in Mozambique. Thus, the lie of fighting in the streets of Maputo became a fact in the eyes of many people around the world.

Portugal colonized Mozambique for a very long time. We defeated Portuguese colonialism and in doing so we helped the Portuguese people along the road to democracy. Today there are excellent relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries. Mozambicans want to see these relations develop and expand. It is a pity what obstacles put in the way by Portuguese individuals who, through incompetence or ill will present a false picture of Mozambique to the world.

USSR Donates Consumer Goods, Promotes Ties

MB301300 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] In view of Mozambique's economic shortcomings, the Soviet Union has decided to give consumer goods estimated at 10 million rubles, that is, $11.7 million. These consumer goods, which will arrive in Mozambique in the fourth quarter of 1985 and are worth 500,000 contos, are designed to help our country in its efforts to guarantee an increase in agricultural production. The free gift includes goods such as material, towels, shoes, assorted men's women's and children's wear, wristwatches, pots and pans and other domestic goods.

A similar donation was made last year, and it was distributed in areas of great agricultural production, particularly in Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Zambezia Provinces. The same will happen this year due to an increase of 25 percent in the barter campaign compared with the previous years.

Speaking on the occasion of the signing of the document formalizing the donation, Mozambican Minister of Home Trade Aranda da Silva said:

[Begin recording] This is not the first time we have signed an accord of this kind. Last year the residents and the provincial governors of Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, and Niassa realized what effects the Soviet gift had in the agricultural production and barter campaign. The gift, which arrived in June, was an extremely important encouragement to the increased production of bartered goods. It also encouraged the peasants, particularly those from the family sector, to increase production. This year we will see the results. It was, therefore, possible to attain an increase of over 25 percent in the total volume of the barter campaign throughout the country last year.

This unselfish aid from the Soviet Union comes at a difficult moment in the life of our country when we face an imperialist-organized action to destabilize the social, economic, and political lives of our country. It is a concrete manifestation of the meaning of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity.

For the Mozambican people, the friendship and solidarity of the Soviet people are nothing new. This cooperation in the field of agricultural trade, which began very recently, is extremely decisive for national reconstruction. The Soviet gift of last year was an extremely important step toward the future development of other forms of trade cooperation. We are all aware that in order to increase their production and the volume of bartered goods, our peasants must have at their disposal the consumer goods that they require and which serve to encourage their production and sales and so supply industries, cities and increase the level of exports.

The present gift is very important to the efforts that we have been making in order to increase the level of production and so strengthen our defensive capacity and the ability to eliminate the armed bandits. This gift also represents the trust that the CPSU and the Soviet nation have in the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican nation at this difficult moment we face. The fact that this gift consists of consumer goods for us to increase our production

serves to show the difference between the aid from the socialist countries and the aid from other nations which fundamentally help keep us alive rather than enable us to progress on our own. This gift will contribute in such a way that we will be able to progress on our own. It will serve to strengthen the capacity of the country's domestic production between this gift and other donations of a humanitarian nature that we have received. This is not simply a humanitarian gift, but rather a gift which will serve to increasingly strengthen the Mozambican state and revolution. [End recording]

On the occasion, (Yuriy Serof), Soviet trade representative in Mozambique, said that he expected the gift will help the Mozambican economy recover through an increase of its export potential, and strengthen the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Says Angola Planning To Halt Negotiations

MB301859 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says that the Luanda government has informed us through U.S. channels of its intention of breaking off negotiations with the Republic.

Speaking at an official engagement in Pietersburg tonight, he said that, if this were the position of the Luanda government, it would appear that it was seeking a pretext on which to break off negotiations on the question of Cuban withdrawal from Angola and that it had never been serious about finding a solution to the problem.

Mr Botha said it was revealing to note that the Luanda government had not denied that it was providing facilities to the ANC and SWAPO and that it was assisting them in their planning of acts of violence against the peoples of South Africa and South-West Africa.

There could not be peace in southern Africa unless all foreign forces were removed. The South African Government remained willing to honor its international commitments in regard to South-West Africa, provided a further agreement could be reached on Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

In the light of the position adopted by the Luanda government, the South African Government was no longer sure to what extent this goal remained attainable. It would, accordingly, have to exchange views with the parties participating in the MPC of South-West Africa, with the Government of the United States of America, and possibly other governments, before it would be possible to determine whether worthwhile negotiations could still be conducted.

Foreign Ministry Disappointed With U.S. Remarks

MB301906 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] In a statement in Cape Town, the Department of Foreign Affairs has expressed its disappointment at the American State Department's reaction to the Cabinda affair, and said it has nothing to add to its statement sent earlier to the United States.

The State Department earlier expressed concern about the incident. The department said in Cape Town that it was disappointed that the United States had not unconditionally condemned ANC violence or the existence of ANC bases in Angola.

President Announces New Cabinet Ministers

MB301424 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1418 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cape Town, May 30, SAPA — The state president Mr P.W. Botha, has appointed three new cabinet ministers and created a new ministry attached to his office.

Mr Botha called a press conference at his Tuynhuis office this afternoon where he also announced the appointment of two new deputy ministers: one from the House of Representatives and one from the House of Delegates.

The newcomer to the cabinet is Dr Willie van Niekerk, administrator general of SWA/Namibia, who becomes the new minister of health and welfare in the place of the late Dr Nak van der Merwe.

The appointments come into effect on July 1.

Mr P.J. Clase, chief whip of the National Party, (Virginia), is to join the own affairs cabinet as minister of education and culture which is to be vacated by the Natal National Party leader, Mr Stoffel Botha, who joins the cabinet as minister of home affairs.

The minister of home affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, becomes minister of national education and scientific planning.

The two men deputy ministers from the Houses of Representatives and Delegates are Mr L.T. Landers (Labour Mitchells Plain) and Mr S.W. Naicker (NPP [National People's Party] Northern Natal).

Mr Landers will become deputy minister of population development under Dr van Niekerk.

Mr Naicker will have a dual portfolio as deputy minister of environment affairs under Mr John Wiley and own affairs deputy minister of local government housing and agriculture under Mr Baldeo Dookie.

Commenting on thse two appointments after announcing his reshuffle, the state president said that it was only right that persons from the other houses were gradually added to the general affairs structure.

"Mr Naicker is a man with much experience and can make a contribution to the environmental department, particularly where it affects the retrogression of our coastline and ecology." Mr Landers could also make a valuable contribution.

The new ministry he announced would be headed by Mr Eli Louw, current own affairs minister of the budget, who would be called minister of administration and economic advisory services.

This minister would be responsible for the Commission for Administration, the Central Economic Advisory Service, the Central Statistics Service and the newly established Economic Advisory Board whose members would be announce soon.

Mr F.W. de Klerk, the leader of the Transvaal National Party, would now become chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Assembly as well as minister of the budget in that house.

Mr Botha said his reshuffle represented a number of modular shifts between departments.

Mr Louwis new department had been weaned from home affairs and planning.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman's Department of Transport Affairs would relinquish the module of marine affairs to the Ministry of Environment Affairs.

Mr Chris Heunis (Constitutional Development and Planning) would relinquish statistics to the new Ministry and Social Planning to health and welfare, while acquiring overall constitutional planning from cooperation and development.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, could loose internal information, depending on the findings of the Commission for Administration.

The minister of cooperation and development and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, would control development aid to national states, trust land administration, general affairs black communities and education.

Other changes included the addition of marine affairs to environment affairs of Mr John Wiley.

In the House of Assembly's Minister's Council, Dr George de V. Morrison, the current deputy minister of health and welfare, becomes a full minister with the portfolio health services and welfare.

Explosion Hits Building in Johannesburg
MB301646 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1645 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 30, SAPA — A blast rocked the United Building Society building on the corner of Rissik and Commissioner Streets just before 6pm tonight, a policeman at the scene confirmed.

Two windows on the first floor of the building were shattered and glass was strewn over Rissik Street.

There were no immmediate reports of casualties, but police, traffic officers and firemen were at the scene.

Rissik Street, between Commissioner and Market Streets, was cordoned off, as police were searching for a possible second "bomb," the policeman said.

The blast damaged the glass frontage of the Edworks Shoe Shop, and glass was also strewn in front of Xaviers exclusive menswear opposite the UBS [United Building Society] in Rissik Stree.

A policeman with a sniffer dog and a policeman inspected a yellow stationwagon parked at the Rissik Street entrance of the UBS.

Although firemen were at the scene, there was no discernable fire.

This was the second blast in Johanneburg this week.

On Tuesday, a limpet mine of Soviet origin exploded in the Nedbank Building in End Street, housing a SADF Medical Service Centre. At least 14 people were injured in that blast.

ANC Claims Responsibility
MB301816 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1814 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 30, SAPA — The African National Congress has claimed responsibility for the blast at the offices of the Southern Cross Fund in central Johannesburg tonight.

The ANC's Information Department in Lusaka said: "We can certainly confirm that this is the work of our people."

The explosion was part of "the general escalation of the struggle through the country which will continue so long as apartheid exists," it said.

According to a police spokesman, "slight" damage was caused in the explosion — which wrecked the entire first floor and fire escape of the United Building Society, on the corner of Rissik and Commissioner Streets, in central Johannesburg. No one was injured.

Buthelezi Proposes Declaration of Intent
MB281655 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi has presented the KwaZulu legislative assembly with a draft declaration of intent. He said that it was the kind of declaration he had been clamoring for for months. The draft declaration states that the present South African Constitution is the first step in reform and that it urgently needs to be made as acceptable to the broad masses of black opinion as it has been made acceptable to most

whites. The draft declaration proposes that the preamble to the Constitution should be made of equal value to all the groups and peoples in the country. It should include the notion that this can best be done by sharing power.

Le Grange Says 108 Killed Since Langa Shootings

MB290609 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Since the Langa killings near Uitenhage on Sharpeville Day, 21 March, a further 108 people have been killed in unrest in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area and 90 others have been injured.

In a written reply to a question in the House of Assembly, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says 68 of those killed were killed by police or died in other law enforcement activities. Forty civilians were killed by rioters. Three policemen were killed in the riots and 31 injured.

Slabbert Calls for End to White Conscription

MB291705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] House of Assembly, May 29, SAPA — The leader of the official opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, today reiterated his party's standpoint that compulsory military conscription of whites should be phased out and replaced with an expanded professional and multiracial standing army reinforced with paid reserves of all races.

Spelling out the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] policy on whites only compulsory conscription during the defence debate, he said much neeeded manpower was being misused and that the country could not afford the SA Defence Force becoming an instrument of polarisation between white and black.

Dr Salbbert also reiterated his criticism of the use of army units in black urban unrest situation, saying it was of cardinal importance, and in the interests of national security, that the SADF stand above such conflict.

"I say this with deep conviction and I believe the Army should only step in in emergencies and civil war... not in unrest situations."

There was a cardinal difference between the roles of the SADF and the SA Police.

The SADF fought and killed enemies, and won or lost battles but the SAP strived against law breakers, arresting offenders and brought them to trial.

There was a great danger of the two roles becoming unclear to the average resident of a black township. This was in fact already taking place and the implications of it continuing was firstly, that the role of the SADF would become so politicised that it would be impossible to maintain its image of neutrality.

Secondly, Dr Slabbert said, the ideological appeal of organisations like the African National Congress and its "armed struggle" would become more attractive, because the situation would be one of "them and us, one army against another."

The tense and deteriorating atmosphere would make it more difficult to achieve solutions to the problems, and polarisation would be created between whites and blacks as a result of military conscription of whites only, he said.

The PFP's standpoint on the phasing out of military conscription had "absolutely nothing to do with cheap, sensational propaganda aimed at evading or undermining military service."

Neither was it aimed at detracting from the necessity to have a strong and prepared army.

"It is precisely because I am of the opinion that selective compulsory white military conscription can become a source of conflict and tension in our multi-ethnic country, and so undermine the status and preparedness of the army in the future that I put my party's standpoint on military service with conviction," Dr Slabbert said.

The "ridiculous" standpoint that doing away with military service also meant there should be no army should be done away with immediately.

The question at stake was simply:

"Is compulsory white military service, given our population compositions, economic needs and political and constitutional problems, the most suitable system to maintain and expand a prepared and efficient army in the long term?"

The PFP felt this was not so, and that it would be contraproductive and deterimenatal to the country to persist in using whites as the main source of military manpower.

There were political, economical and military considerations to be taken into account in support of this standpoint, Dr Slabbert said.

Politically, compulsory military service applied only to whites, but a serious conflict could arise if this burden were to be spread evenly among blacks, coloreds and Asians too.

"Because they do not enjoy the same status, privileges and obligations as full citizens of South Africa, the possibility of only compulsory military service creates for them a serious political dispute.

"At the same time the absence of such military service sharpens the unfairness and inequality of the burden upon whties," Dr Slabbert said. "We can least afford compulsory white military conscription to become a symbol of black/white polarisation and confrontation ... this will disrupt the whole process of evolutionary reform."

Economically, the PFP leader said it was no secret South Africa was falling behind in the provision of skilled manpower, and that,

unfortunately due to historical and political reasons, whites would have to be relied on in the forseeable future as the most important source of this manpower category until it could be satisfactorily reinforced from the other population groups.

The resultant dilemma over compulsory white military service was clear ... "we will have two sectors of our society competing and one or the other will suffer ... the situation will not improve, it will get worse," he said.

In such a situation compulsory selective military service would have an inflationary and disruptive impact on South Africa's manpower position and productive capacity.

"South economic judgment demands that we look at alternatives," Dr Slabbert said.

When it came to the military aspect, it was generally accepted that a well-trained professional army was more efficient and cost effective.

At the same time, the calling up, and training, of national servicemen was an expensive and time-consuming process, particularly when they comprised the main source of the army's manpower.

Low morale and alienation were often problems too, as opposed to the greater motivation in a professional army.

Dr Slabbert said he accepted the phasing out of compulsory military service could not take place overnight, although he believed it was imperative that a start be made now.

"We have no dout that such a discrimination-free army, with equal opportunities for all its members, can make a tremendous contribution to reducing racial conflict and ensuring long-term stability and order," he said.

The professional army he proposed could be strengthened by voluntary, region-bound and paid reserves, and he had no doubt there would be sufficient volunteers from all population groups.

ANC Commentary Discusses Need for Arms

EA301948 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 29 May 85

[ANC commentary entitled "People's War Intensified"]

[Text] Compatriots: The powerful bomb blast that rocked the offices of the apartheid despots in the center of Johannesburg yesterday once again demonstrated the skill and determination of Umkhonto we Sizwe combatants. This heroic attack against such a strategic enemy building when is [as heard] situated deep inside the land of apartheid once again proves the fact that our combatants are based inside the country, in the real [words indistinct].

The blast was an act going hand in hand with the actions of the popular masses at present. The attack was meant to supplement the popular demand enshrined in that placard which says: No, to the SAGA, yes, to MK [expansions unknown] Umkhonto we Sizwe, the People's Army. Our people today are demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of apartheid troops from their residential areas. They are saying the presence of these angels of death and destruction is the main cause of all this death and misery that are plaguing the nation today. We, the people of South Africa, are still reiterating our demands for the immediate dismantling of the apartheid facist army, the army, that has a record of massacre committed inside our country and beyond its borders.

Yesterday's blast of bombs was also an act of solidarity with our sister people of Namibia who are engaged in a heroic struggle to rout out the apartheid troops from their motherland. By attacking the apartheid army in Johannesburg, we are at the same time supplementing the heroic actions of the invincible People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN.

It is also important to note that the bomb blast on the apartheid army offices (?and stooges) came exactly a week after the capture of a Boer soldier and elimination of two others by the gallant Angolan defense units in the Cabinda Province of their country. By blasting those offices in Johannesburg, Umkhonto we Sizwe were attacking offices which had a hand in the dispatching of that unit of fascist commandoes to go and sabotage oil installations inside the Angolan territory.

We were also acting on solidarity with our Angolan comrades in hitting hard at this Army which continues to be the main force of the uncivil [as heard] destablization of that friendly people's republic. At the same time, as you all remember, apartheid army officers, together with their minister Magnus Malan, had claimed that the that unit which was intercepted last Tuesday was inside Angola to gather information about what they called ANC and SWAPO military training camps and bases inside Angola. The explosion in Johannesburg demonstrated that our bases are inside our own country. They are inside the country where the people are fighting against apartheid. They are situated among the people who are working hard to render South Africa ungovernable.

In fact, even the captured Boer soldier, Captain Wynand Petrus Johann du Toit, has already admitted that Malan and his generals were telling lies when they said their unit was on a reconnaissance mission. He admitted at a press conference held in Luanda yesterday that he headed the commando unit that planned to put explosives in six Cabinda oil (?terminals), causing an estimated 4200 million in damage and lost oil in an attack later to be claimed by the UNITA army.

The admission made by Du Toit gave the lie to the claims by his own leaders and exposed the nature of the apartheid regime as a regime based on lies, a state that survives on lies. On the other hand, the attack against the Johannesburg offices of the army of oppression once again demonstrated how strong has Umkhonoto emerged after the lethal attack against it by the enemy with the signing of the so-called Nkomati Accord.

Yesterday's bomb blast was one of the actions by Umkhonto that has clearly demonstrated that the non-aggression pact with other independent states will never emasculate our own struggle. If

Umkhonto was paralyzed after the signing of the Nkomati pact, it will have been impossible for it to carry out such a successful operation right inside the (?temple) of the [word indistinct] in Johannesburg. [Revolutionary song played]

Fellow countrymen, the success of Tuesday's attacks was only possible because MK based among us, in the townships, in schools and universities, in the factories and mines, in the Boer (?farms). It was because of the unity of the struggling people with their army that the attack was such a resounding success. But we must avoid the danger of looking at that operation as a heroic act of the gallant, highly trained and invincible Umkhonto combatants, an act which can be carried out by people who have been trained in far away countries. We must see this operation as a continuation of the (?battle) which was daily (?waged) against the enemy in (Credok), (Dutonga), Sebokeng, Soweto, Uitenhage, and elsewhere in our country. We must see this daring act as supplementary to our call for the immediate and unconditional dismantling of the apartheid army of murder and destruction.

The actions by our People's Army are not meant to demonstrate how strong Umkhonto is, but are meant to demonstrate to all those who want a free, democratic and non-racial South Africa what should be done to bring such a South Africa about. [Words indistinct] they demonstrate that we, too, are capable of hitting at these troops who are daily murdering our innocent and unarmed brothers and sisters, troops who are (?primarily) responsible for the (Matola) (Sadville) (Maseru), Langa and other massacres, the very same army that massacred thousands of our school-going children in Soweto in 1976.

This Tuesday's bomb blast was a pointer to the fact that every patriot is capable of hitting back at these (?murderers). So it must serve as a call to all of us swell the clandestine ranks of our movement and our army. We must therefore organize ourselves into small, secret and mobile ANC units and then devise plans of obtaining weapons of war from the enemy.

Let us use whatever method possible to achieve this end. If it means eliminating a puppet, we must do just that. If it means breaking into a military installation so as to get modern weapons, we have to do it. We must arm ourselves so as to be in a position to face the enemy, a gun for a gun, a tooth for a tooth, and an eye for an eye.

At the same time these operations like Tuesday's blast and the recent elimination of a puppet policeman near Pretoria do not mean that we must abandon our petrol bombs and other methods. But we have to continue using these methods, hitting at the enemy until our (?son) is armed and is in a position to carry out more effective operations. Let us therefore intensify the organization of (?warfare) and start hunting for weapons. The time to go to battle is now and not tomorrow. Forward to battle.

SWAZILAND

Former Finance Minister Charged With Treason

MB241924 Mbabane Television Service in English
1815 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Swaziland's former finance minister, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, has been charged with treason according to a local lawyer, Mr Eric Carlston. Mr Carlston was confirming a report from REUTER news service that Dr Nxumalo had been handed a charge last Wednesday. Mr Carlston could not give a firm date for the start of the trial or details of the treason charge. Dr Nxumalo was arrested in November last year and has been in detention since then.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Leaves on Visit to Romania, Yugoslavia

MB250545 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare last night for a week-long working visit to Romania and Yugoslavia. A government statement says Comrade Mugabe is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and several government officials.

PRC Envoy Comments on Bilateral Trade

MB241435 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] The Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Zheng Yaowen, says Zimbabwe sold tobacco and steel worth about 40 million dollars to the PRC last year. In turn, the PRC exported goods, mostly chemicals, worth about 2.2 million dollars to Zimbabwe during the same period. Meanwhile, discussions are underway on the possibility of establishing a counter [as heard] trading system between the two countries.